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# PERVEY, ILLINOIS ■ HISTORY ■ 1890-1962



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ILLINOIS HISTORICAL SURVEY

# HISTORY

## THE CITY OF HARVEY

1890-1962

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Compiled in the Year 1962 after painstaking effort by certain community pioneers who delved into dusty official documents and deep into their own memories to perpetuate for the generations of the future the city of their forebears.

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Published by the First National Bank in Harvey as a public service on the occasion of its 25th anniversary as the city's only banking institution.

# FOREWORD

It is with true pride in the City of Harvey that we have undertaken through this document to preserve for our citizens of the future the historical details of its early days, that they may remain enlightened always of the great heritage that is theirs.

It is especially appropriate that this history of our city has been undertaken in the year 1962 while there yet remains with us a segment of the pioneer population whose memories and personal documents provide the background material from which this history is drawn.

Needless to say, that as time passes the ranks of these sturdy pioneers will gradually thin and, were this documentary not undertaken, the city's history might well pass with them.

This institution on the occasion of its 25th anniversary feels it is especially appropriate to have played a part in recording for posterity what it has reason to believe is a factual document that will preserve for all time the milestones passed by this city and its sturdy residents while emerging from a hamlet to what has been aptly described as the greatest, most progressive little industrial city in the State of Illinois.

So, it is with pride and a deep sense of obligation to the City of Harvey and those who have contributed to its greatness that we present this document.

FIRST NATIONAL  
BANK IN HARVEY

To

WALTER HAINES

*This History is*

*Affectionately*

*Dedicated . . .*



Without his inspiration, without his remarkable memory, without his enthusiasm this document would go unwritten.

A dedicated resident of the community, the passing years merely accentuate his dedication to his fellowman.

Through five decades Walter Haines has demonstrated an unbounded enthusiasm for his adopted community, his adopted state, and his adopted country.

His great desire to be of service to his neighbor is best exemplified in his long record of public service.

Since 1911, when he was a youth of 24, Walter Haines has served unbrokenly in public office, a true and practical indication of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellowman.

It is especially significant, as this history is being written, that Walter Haines is observing his 50th anniversary as a public servant.

Over the years known as Harvey's "unofficial historian," it is hoped that with the publication of this book his prior stature be abandoned and that he be recorded for all time as Harvey's "official historian."

It can be said with truth that his home community became a great community largely because of the unselfish devotion of Walter Haines.

# BIOGRAPHY

## WALTER HAINES

Born on October 27, 1887, in Somersetshire, England, the son of Joseph and Mary Ann Haines.

Arrived in the United States at the age of three when his parents settled in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Moved to Harvey March 1, 1892, after a short period in Dolton. Learned the machinist trade at Whiting Corp. from 1903 to 1907 and from 1908 to 1921 served as engineer and superintendent of the Pope Beet Sugar Works in Riverdale.

Conducted a building contractor business from 1908 to 1929.

Married to the former Theresa A. Fritsch on October 18, 1922.

Began political career as an alderman under Harvey's original form of government when he was elected at the age of 23 to fill an unexpired term of his father.

Elected in 1912 as a City of Harvey commissioner when this new type of government was instituted and served for eight years.

After four year absence from the city council, was elected again in 1924, four years later sustaining the only political defeat of his career.

Elected as collector of Thornton Township in 1932 and re-elected each fourth year since. Currently serving his eighth consecutive term, a record of public service unparalleled in Thornton Township history.

Elected in 1912 as a member of the board of education of Grade School District 152 and served for 15 consecutive years.

Elected in 1941 as a member of the board of directors of the First National Bank in Harvey, he has served continuously in that capacity for 21 years.

Elected in 1934 as a member of the Thornton Township High School District 205 Board of Education and served for 15 years.

In addition, served from 1907 to 1911 as captain of the Fifth Ward Volunteer Fire Department.

Helped organize the Thornton Township Clean Streams committee and for his efforts in the crusade to restore the Calumet River to its original state, he was cited by the Harvey Chamber of Commerce in 1931.

A lifelong member of the Republican party, he served as an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1940 and again in 1948.

As a member of the St. Clements Episcopal church in Harvey, he was chairman of the building committee under whose direction the edifice at 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue was erected in 1922.

## STATEMENT BY THE EDITOR

It is with a deep sense of humility that this difficult but pleasant task is confronted. As a native Harveyite it has been a constant source of pleasure to know personally and affectionately throughout the past 53 years many of those who assisted in gathering material for this publication — and the many whose paths were crossed over this long span of time but who have passed on.

The task is approached with some degree of apprehension and with the knowledge there will be incidents of history lost for all time. There will be other historical phases that will go unrecorded because there is a lack of verification occasioned by faded memories and of official documentation.

It will be the purpose of the editor to mingle historical facts with those humorous incidents which provide not only the factual side of the community's development, but the behind-history incidents that contribute so richly to community culture and development.

To those of our pioneers who yet survive there will be "important" material omitted, but it is to be hoped that these old friends take, as the editor must, the overall view of the community, highlighting that which is of historical importance, that which indicates community growth, and that which can be honestly recorded as the milestones of history. While fiction is desirable it must, of necessity, be separated from fact; yet each must be accorded its proportionate value.

Alec C. Kerr

BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN HARVEY



Chairman Frank P. Cowing, left, and George F. Thies, right, are the only remaining members of the founding board of directors.



Walter Haines



Harold B. Isaac



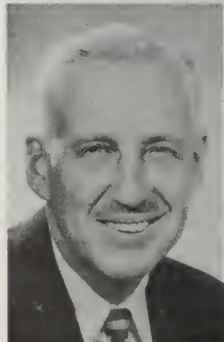
R. B. Van Haften



Albert W. Hecht



Henry C. Waldschmidt



Dr. C. E. Simon

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN HARVEY

## OFFICERS

R. B. Van Haaften, President

George F. Thies  
Vice-President

Glenn W. Swanson  
Vice-President

Donald G. King  
Vice-President and Cashier

J. Merton West  
Assistant Vice-President

William R. Bruin  
Assistant Cashier

Jesse H. Black  
Assistant Cashier

Gertrude Hartkoorn  
Assistant Cashier

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Frank P. Cowing, Chairman-Counsel

George F. Thies

R. B. Van Haaften

Harold B. Isaac

Dr. Clarence E. Simon

Albert W. Hecht

Henry C. Waldschmidt

Walter Haines

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK IN HARVEY

Despite the fact that it was the biggest community in the area, the most important industrially, the seat of the township educational system and merchandising center of considerable stature, the City of Harvey was without a banking institution for more than five years, 1932 until 1937.

Once the site of two banks, the First National of Harvey and the Bank of Harvey, a state-chartered institution, the community found itself without this facility in 1932 when the tenacles of the Great Depression, which began in October 1929, had spread throughout the nation, encompassing the banking business.

Thus Harvey businessmen and residents were forced elsewhere to conduct their banking transactions — many to South Holland, others to Homewood and Blue Island.

The First National Bank in Harvey of today actually had its birth in Homewood and was the result of considerable personal effort on the part of Frank P. Cowing, a Homewood attorney whose family was widely known in the area and who for many years has had a prominent role in both the legal and real estate professions, politics and banking.

Although he is a lifelong resident of Homewood, Mr. Cowing has had more than an ordinary association with the community life of Harvey.

First, he was graduated from Thornton Township high school before winning a bachelor's degree at Michigan State university. Serving for a number of years as superintendent of an industrial school in North Dakota, he later finished the requirements for a Juris Doctor degree at the Chicago-Kent College of Law. He is associated with his son, Frank Jr., in the practice of law in Homewood. His organizational talents are indicated by the fact that he guided the organization of a number of co-operative marketing associations and the first Federal Farm Loan associations under the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, Minnesota.

He is a former member of the board of education of Thornton Township high school and a former president and charter member of the Homewood Rotary club.

Since the formation of the First National Bank in Harvey he has served on its board of directors and as its counsel. He has the unique record, which he shares with George F. Thies, of having served the institution, first in Homewood then Harvey, for 37 consecutive years. Upon the death of George H. Gibson, Mr. Cowing was named chairman of the board, in which capacity he has since served. He and Mr. Thies are the only original officers and directors of the bank active in 1962.

He was one of a group, which included his father, James A., who founded on January 10, 1925, the Cook County Trust and Savings Bank of Homewood. Included in the founding group were such prominent personalities as George F. Thies, Henry F. Thies, Dr. William Doepp, Arthur E. Schultz, J. C. Howe, and William F. Warning.

Officers and original employees of the Homewood institution were: James A. Cowing, president; George F. Thies, cashier, and Herbert A. Feddersen, assistant cashier.

The history of the Homewood Trust is recorded here because it actually was the predecessor of today's First National Bank in Harvey.

It was a small institution serving a small community, but it proved its solidity during the depression years of the early 1930's when bank closings were the rule rather than the exception.

Early records reveal that the Homewood Trust "is justifiably proud of the fact that at no time during those trying years were withdrawals of accounts subject to notice," a most unusual and commendable state of condition.

The records further reveal that "at no time was any portion of its deposits frozen." After the two-week national moratorium, beginning on March 3, 1933, during which every bank in the nation was closed for investigation purposes, the Homewood Bank resumed "business as usual."

Three years later, at the instigation of Frank P. Cowing, consideration was given toward moving the institution to "bankless" Harvey, a bigger community which gave promise of permitting greater opportunity for expansion of the bank.

Several problems arose, most important being that in order to transfer, the status of the bank had to be changed from a state to a nationally chartered institution. This required, of course, the unanimous consent of the stockholders.

It was with determination that Frank P. Cowing assumed the responsibility of obtaining this consent, a project that consumed much time and necessitated much travel.

Mr. Cowing's search completed, the transfer from state to national status was consummated on January 29, 1937, when the institution was formally named the Cook County National Bank of Homewood.

Meantime, Mr. Cowing's search also included gaining the interest of prominent and responsible residents of Harvey in the transfer of the institution. His success was indicated in the personnel of the new board of directors of the Homewood bank, which included William R. Brandt, George H. Gibson, Dr. B. T. Stevenson, Grant Summerville and Henry Waldschmidt, all of Harvey.

Directors from other communities were William J. Claussen, Mr. Cowing, Dr. William Doepp, Albert W. Hecht, William Nietfeld, George F. Thies, Henry F. Thies and John H. Thies.

Officers elected were: Henry F. Thies, president; Dr. William Doepp and Dr. B. T. Stevenson, vice presidents; George F. Thies, cashier; Herbert A. Pedderson, assistant cashier, and George F. Gibson, chairman of the board of directors.

The organizational details completed, decision was reached to move the institution to Harvey on February 8, 1937 and it was named The National Bank of Harvey. The building at 174 East 154th Street, home of the old Bank of Harvey, was purchased and doors were opened for business on March 8. At a formal dedication on March 13, residents of Harvey and the area were invited to view the new facility.

One year after it began operations the institution's statement of condition showed an increase in deposits from \$621,262 to \$1,132,788. Thereafter, consistent growth, indicating wide public acceptance, has been experienced and in its last statement on June 30, 1962 deposits had leaped to \$20,322,205.

Upon the death of Henry F. Thies in 1941, his brother, George, was named to the position of executive vice president. John Hoffman was named president and for the subsequent seven years he guided the bank through an impressive period of growth. He also became closely associated with the civic growth of the city and contributed much to campaigns which culminated in the formation of Harvey Memorial Young Men's Christian Association, an improved street lighting system in the residential areas, and administration of the Louis Boudreau scholarship fund.

During Mr. Hoffman's term assets grew from \$4,315,806 to \$10,900,472.

From its founding, the institution has been gifted with exceptional leadership, and when Richard B. Van Haaften assumed the vacancy left by

the death of Mr. Hoffman on July 1, 1950 the growth of the institution was not merely maintained, but accelerated. Named executive vice president upon his arrival here from South Haven, Michigan, he later was elevated to the presidency and he continues during this year of 1962 to serve in that capacity.

It was under the supervision of Mr. Van Haaften that the bank's assets increased to over \$24,000,000, and he was the directing influence in a vast expansion of the bank's facilities, needed to serve its rapidly increasing clientele.

Since his arrival Mr. Van Haaften has made himself conspicuous on the community level and few fund drives or civic betterment campaigns are conducted without his assistance and counsel.

A native of Michigan, he attended Kalamazoo college and the University of Michigan where he majored in Business Administration. He entered the banking field in 1921 and it became his life's work. He attended the American Institute of Banking and became a vice president of the Michigan Banking Association.

Prior to coming to Harvey he was executive vice president of the Bank of South Haven, a position that he held from 1930 through 1950. In that community he became closely affiliated with civic life and he served as president of the Community hospital, the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Salvation Army and of the American Red Cross, which he also headed as county chairman.

In Harvey his civic activities continued. He was named chairman of the Building Committee of Harvey Memorial Y.M.C.A. and is still a member of its board of directors. He has also been a member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago Y.M.C.A. for a number of years.

A past president of the Southern Cook County Bankers Association he has also been a member of the Council of Administration of the Illinois Bankers Association.

For many years he was treasurer of the American Cancer Society and he has taken an active part in the work of the Harvey Association of Commerce and Industry in which he has held the offices of president, treasurer, and member of the board of directors, the Taxation and Street Lighting committees.

On October 1, 1958, the name of the institution was legally changed to the First National Bank in Harvey and in the following month, both the new name and the new enlarged and modernized building were presented to the citizenry at a formal open house, with several thousand persons in attendance.

There have been a number of changes in the board of directors throughout the years. Elected to membership on the board of directors at various times have been: Walter Haines, 1942; Henry J. Van Der Giessen, 1946; Harold B. Isaac, 1947, and Dr. Clarence E. Simon, 1960, who was named to fill an unexpired term upon the death of Mr. Van Der Giessen in that year.

Frank P. Cowing was elected to succeed George H. Gibson as chairman of the board of directors upon the latter's death in 1955 and continues to function in that capacity.

The present board consists of the following members in addition to Chairman Cowing: Walter Haines, Albert W. Hecht, Henry C. Waldschmidt, Harold B. Isaac, Dr. Clarence E. Simon, R. B. Van Haaften and George F. Thies.

So, also, have there been some changes in the bank's executive personnel. Becoming a member of the staff in 1941, Glenn W. Swanson presently holds the office of vice president and serves as secretary for the board of directors. Donald G. King, whose period of service extends from 1944, holds the office of vice president and cashier; J. Merton West, employed since 1958, is assistant vice president; Gertrude Hartkoorn, an employee since 1941, is an assistant

cashier, as are William R. Bruin, whose employment began in 1955 and Jesse H. Black, on the staff since 1953.

As demands for banking service multiplied over the years the need for more personnel developed and another example of the remarkable growth in the First National Bank is the increase from the six employees of 1937 to the sixty of 1962. For their convenience, a coffee shop and lounges have been provided on the second floor for use during rest and lunch periods.

Property adjacent to the bank was purchased and a complete expansion and remodeling program inaugurated. A wing to serve the public more efficiently was added to the property at the east. The second floor of the structure, previously leased out as professional suites, was transformed into a "working area," the staff greatly augmented and the latest in electronic banking machines installed to afford more accurate, convenient and speedier customer service.

A number of employees with long records of service have made substantial personal contributions to the growth of the institution and now fulfill important assignments in the bank's operations.

Included are: Mamie Kostok, a part-time teller, whose association started on February 1, 1942; Mrs. Olive Conger, a teller, whose employment started on September 1, 1942; Mrs. Marie Worcester, part-time analysis clerk, whose service dates back to November 28, 1944.

Other veteran employees are Elsa Swanson, commercial teller, February 19, 1945; Mrs. Genelle Laken, general bookkeeper, September 16, 1947; Mrs. Phyllis Weaver, savings teller, July 10, 1949; Mrs. Patricia Brown, commercial bookkeeper, January 8, 1950.

Employees with long periods of service and holding responsible positions in the institution are: Mrs. Verna Wojcik, secretary to the president, whose employment began December 15, 1944; Mrs. Constance Howell, new accounts clerk, employed since September 10, 1957.

It can be said with authority that the First National Bank in Harvey is the city's "major intersection." Those from each community segment, business, industrial and civic, cross paths in the spacious lobby of this home institution.

MEMBERS  
HARVEY HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

Walter Haines, Chairman

Alec C. Kerr, Vice Chairman

James A. Mann, Secretary

Glenn W. Swanson, Treasurer

John Hock

Arthur E. Turngren

Foss P. Miller

Adelaide Childs

Paul Miller

Winnifred Seidel

Eugene Silveri

L. R. Holler, Jr.

Henry Stein

Cedric Casler

O. Fred Umbaugh

Verne V. Vedder

Guy Howland

Elmer G. Kich

Mary Howland

Roe Mallstrom

Hazel Wegener

Mrs. T. H. Kaldenberg

Robert Bentley

HARVEY  
IN THE BEGINNING

\* \* \*

ITS FIRST SETTLERS



## FORMULA

With the foregoing as background, it is well now to dig from the archives the details that, aside from being fundamental, indicate the growth in stature of the community.

It should be repeated that community growth and solidity must be constructed on a tested recipe and such a recipe is based on two fundamental ingredients — people and government. The flavor is enhanced, indeed, by the addition of the herbs of economics, education and religion. No community can bid for perpetuity without the blending of these ingredients.

Thus, if one is to assume that the history of the City of Harvey is worthy of heritage so it must be a history of which those who helped write it can be proud.

It will be the purpose in succeeding pages to record, for those of the future who are to assume the responsibility of citizenship, at least some of the factors which represent their inheritance. Obviously, events recorded chronologically defy the best editorial effort, but as nearly as possible this method of approach will be observed.

As mentioned before, people and government make communities and it is fitting that they be dealt with individually.

## THE EARLY YEARS

The history of the founding of Harvey before it assumed that name in 1890 is somewhat vague, and what is available was contained briefly in an introduction to a supplement published by the Harvey Tribune-Citizen of 1902.

However, this seemingly insignificant part of the supplement now assumes tremendous importance as it is the only material available which sets forth the actual founding of South Lawn, as the community was known before the advent of Turlington W. Harvey and, incidentally, what is known today as the City of Harvey.

In the 1850's according to authentic documents recorded at the turn of the century, the Illinois Central was granted by the Illinois legislature each alternate section of land along its proposed route. Included in this was "section eight," the south portion of which was sold to one C. C. C. P. Holden of Kentucky in 1865.

In two transactions Holden sold on May 9, 1871, and on August 2, 1872, his interest to a syndicate composed of Samuel Delamater, John K. Rowley, Joshua P. Young, Seth Waddens, Josephus Collett, and Joseph E. Young.

The syndicate inaugurated the first formal action of creating a community by dividing the plot of 1700 acres into blocks and recording the entire plot of ground.

This, the Tribune-Citizen records, was the first "boom" given the site of Harvey. A small map and brochure constituted the community's first advertisement, offering "large lots and gardens for \$100 with free transportation to and from Chicago for a year to those who actually became settlers."

John Gay must be credited with being the first settler. How old he was, where he came from, the size of his family, his education, his hopes, his achievements, his ambitions, must be forever lost in the uncertainty of time, but it is important that he received a deed to two lots on October 1, 1874.

For at least two years he lived a lonely life, without neighbors, but there

was no lack of activity. A contractor by profession he is credited with having laid out several streets, planted trees, and, equally important, to have engineered the grading of the Grand Trunk railway from Thornton through South Lawn.

John Gay was to be host, some five years later, to South Lawn's first industry, and this may have been the inspiration needed to attract other industry forming the basis for the modern boast that Harvey is Illinois' "biggest little industrial city."

Nonetheless, in 1880 Harvey L. Hopkins built the Hopkins Mower Works, and in that same year in obvious anticipation of a population "boom," a hotel was constructed "near the railroad crossing." Whether this hotel entertained guests, how many, and what kind, is another of the details of Harvey history that must go unrecorded.

During the subsequent decade, members of the syndicate which originally invested in South Lawn pursued their respective interests and as a result new owners of the land cropped up. So it was that A. G. Spaulding obtained from one of the syndicate some 500 acres west of what is now Ashland Avenue for an undisclosed sum. Spaulding, in a fit of self perpetuation, sought to create a community named for himself and the extent of his success can only be measured by the fact that no part of the community ever became, legally, "Spaulding."

It is significant that one of the few residents of South Lawn in 1889 was William H. Pease, his name becoming important only because he was later to serve as postmaster after the community adopted the name of Harvey. Other residents at the time were George Stiles, John DeGraff, and James B. Wilson, whose fate is also lost for the archives.

At this point, in November 1889, Turlington W. Harvey, whose name today graces this community, was to cast his influence. Ere 1890 had passed he made substantial purchases of property and in June, 1890, he conveyed to the newly-formed Harvey Land Association all the land he had purchased. By 1891 the association had acquired the property that was later to form the foundation for the future Harvey. It is legend that the village assumed the name of Harvey, and it was under that name that Harvey came into official being in May, 1891.

However, it should be recorded that the name Harvey was, more or less, a compromise. Turlington Harvey preferred the name "Turlington," but William H. Pease, who had succeeded John Gay as postmaster, suggested "Harvey" as a combination of Turlington W. Harvey and Harvey L. Hopkins, who had founded the community's first industry. Although Mr. Harvey was reluctant about the compromise, Postmaster Pease settled the issue by registering the name with the United States Postoffice department.

And so it was that Harvey came into being with the bustling city of today bearing small resemblance to the tiny hamlet which was its ancestor. The active manufacturing community of the 1960's has evolved from the combined efforts of government, industry, schools, churches, civic and fraternal organizations and innumerable individuals whose devotion provided the moral background from which ideal communal life must emanate.

Turlington W. Harvey, the community's first major influence, was a Chicago lumber merchant and described in ancient documents as a "capitalist," which could lead to the assumption that his interest was more financial than moral.

Nonetheless, he is credited with being the genius which transformed an unbroken prairie, without streets, sidewalks, water, sewers, factories, schools,

churches or homes into a community whose growth to 5000 population within a three-year period earned it the sobriquet "The Magic City" and thus it became known from coast to coast.

Under the guiding hand and ambitions of Turlington W. Harvey frame and masonry houses ejected themselves from the soil as mushrooms. Ribbons of cement sidewalks replaced the dirt paths, a business area belched forth as paved streets replaced wagon tracks. Water and sewer lines were laid forming the foundation for what eventually became the modern, efficient facilities of today.

But the material improvement did not exceed in pace the tangibles of community morality — and as people arrived they brought with them the human desire for religion and education. Neither suffered in the explosive development that was to follow.

The fact that today taverns dot the Harvey business scene might lead to some surprise that the city was founded as a "temperance" settlement and it was on this basis that the Harvey Land Association, first major real estate promoter, was able to consummate many sales as people from throughout the world converged on Chicago for the Columbian Exposition in 1893.

The seriousness with which the founders viewed their city of the future as one of abstainers is demonstrated by the fact that original deeds to property contained an "iron-clad" clause which provided for forfeiture of any property used as a saloon, or if liquor were sold on the premises, or if those premises were used for immoral or gambling purposes. The clause, which undisputably led to the sale of much property, contained the rather startling (and which through subsequent years proved to be useless) clause:

"If the purchaser (taken out of context) uses any part of the property for the purpose of permitting any intoxicating drink to be manufactured, sold or given away upon said premises, or permits gambling to be carried on thereon, or creates any house or other place of lewd and immoral practice thereupon, he, his heirs, executors, administrators and his assigns shall be divested of the entire estate and it shall revert to the party of the first part."

That the stipulations were both fallacious and unenforceable was proved through the years. Although history does not reveal the first violator of the deed's provisions, the violators mounted through the years. Lack of enforcement of the original regulations, changes in the community's general character, plus public apathy — or demand — are the factors which reduced to ignominy the very scruples upon which the community was founded and had actually accounted for the early real estate activity.

It should be recorded here that the "Temperance town" of yesteryear is now the home of 41 establishments where intoxicating beverages are dispensed. It should be recorded also that the terms of the original deed, which stipulated that this could not be the scene of houses of "ill repute" has been scrupulously observed. Throughout the many succeeding years Harvey has maintained the enviable reputation of being a morally attractive community. There is not in the record any entries that would indicate the city is populated by anything but law-abiding citizens. As these words are recorded there is no official evidence that lewd or immoral establishments have ever been allowed to establish or flourish.

## ORIGINAL INVESTORS

It can be stated with little fear of contradiction that the real estate sales program of the early 1890's was a most effective one which captured the imagination of investors of more than minor significance.

Among the stockholders of the Harvey Land Association besides the officers and directors, are the following well-known institutions and persons: Northfield (Mass.) Institute (founded by Mr. D. L. Moody), Ira D. Sankey and Lucius N. Bigelow; Dr. John E. Owens, the well-known physician and surgeon of Chicago; S. A. Kent, a prominent Chicago capitalist; Henry B. Stone, president of the Chicago Telephone Company and former vice president of the C.B. & Q. railroad; George M. Bogue, manager of the Grant Locomotive Works real estate branch; J. C. Welling, treasurer of the Illinois Central railroad; Charles W. Deering of the Deering Manufacturing Company; H. H. Hitchcock, assistant cashier of the Metropolitan National Bank; Judge Richard S. Tuthill, and many others.

The first excursion and sale of lots took place August 16, 1890. The enterprise was duly advertised; its fundamental principles were clearly enunciated and the public was given an opportunity to invest. The result far exceeded the most optimistic anticipations. It would seem as if people in every part of the United States had been waiting to put their money in a town of which, in fact, they had only just heard; and not only buy lots, but make their homes there.

So it was that the foundation was poured for a thriving community.

But what of life?

What of people?

What was there about a flat, uninteresting terrain, without physical beauty, without many of the natural attributes to be found elsewhere in the nation that would attract people? Why would one settle here? Why would one remain?

Historically, Harvey has little of the dramatic background possessed by many other communities. It lacks the color of Indian raids. It was not a way station for the wagon trains on their treks west. No pony express rider is ever known to have changed mounts here. Harvey played no part in the Civil War.

Those are the exciting events of a past of which this community is devoid.

But Harvey is not without background. It is not without tradition. Its major historical importance lies in the development of its culture.

The story is concerned mainly with that sturdy stock of yesteryear who sought a home, a job, a place to rear its children. It concerns people, neighboring people devoted of family, rich in pride and love of country.

From nations in Europe, from scattered points in America these working people gathered, seeking to establish a home. Many of those who came died here. Their offspring still live here, and thus the Harvey of today is a result of the insatiable desire of those who now belong to the ancestral past.

William D. Rogers  
City's First Salesman,  
He came here and stayed

\* \* \*

Perhaps no person is more qualified than the late William D. Rogers to discuss the founding and early



THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL STATION WHERE W. D. ROGERS MET HIS PROSPECTS

development of the city. He was one of several salesmen employed by the Harvey Land Association to greet World's Fair visitors as they arrived here by Illinois Central suburban train to view this marvel of the prairie where immorality was not to be tolerated. Therefore, his recollections assume a degree of historical importance which can be equalled, probably, by no other individual.

\* \* \*

## FROM THE MEMOIRS OF WILLIAM D. ROGERS

In my introduction to the duties of an employee of the Harvey Land Association in early 1890 I found that a salesman was assigned to every train leaving Chicago after 9 o'clock in the morning. It was my duty to appear at the office, 819 Rookery Building, and any customers appearing in time to go on the train leaving Chicago at 9:20 a.m. were my customers. Before many days had elapsed I became acquainted with a man who had previously bought two lots in Harvey, the lots being 23 and 24 in Block 71, 50 feet on Center Ave., by 171 feet on 154th St., for which he had paid a purchase price of \$1100.00.

The purchaser was John Chisholm of Marinette, Wis. As he had never seen the property, having bought it from a plat, it was my privilege and duty to show him his purchase. He soon began to make inquiries of the other local real estate agents as to the price and value of this property and was soon surrounded by W. S. Chatfield, George Utley, Sam Daniels and many others, and after spending the balance of the day in Harvey, he returned to Chicago. In about 60 days his lots were sold for \$3300.00

At that time the Craver, Steele and Austin Company was employing about 450 men and the buildings for the Buda Company were under construction and were occupied by the company as soon as they were completed. On May 1, 1893, the Craver, Steele & Austin Company made a shipment of a train-load of harvesting machinery to New York to be shipped from there to the Argentine Republic.

Wm. H. Harrison, 15735 Myrtle Ave., who came to Harvey with this

company from Grinnell, Iowa, was sent to South America to supervise the setting up of this harvesting machinery.

One of the industries acquired by the Harvey Land Association in 1892 was the Bellaire Stamping Company which was situated in the five-acre block on the north side of the Grand Trunk tracks, now occupied by the Ingalls-Shepard Company. The Bellaire Stamping Company manufactured enameled cooking utensils and had a large office force and employed many skilled mechanics.

The Harvey Transit Company, promoted and financed by the Harvey Land Association, owned the Harvey Water Works, constructed the power house in its present location in West Harvey, installed the necessary machinery to furnish Harvey with electric lights, and also operated the first street car line in Harvey which furnished transportation for the employees of the Bellaire Stamping Company.

The street car line was in operation for several years and electric cars ran on Columbia Ave., now Broadway, from 154th St. to 156th St., west on 156th St. to Marshfield, thence north to 151st St., west on 151st Ct. to Page Ave., north on Page to 147th St. The line was never self-supporting and when its financial support was withdrawn it was discontinued.

In 1892 the promoters of a subdivision which they had named Phoenix Park, believing it would improve the sale of their property, made negotiations for a World's Fair Masonic Hotel which was constructed on Block C, which was that block of property now vacant, west of the block upon which the Perfection Gear Company is now located. The contract was let and the building which was a three-story frame, had a pretentious front facing south on 152nd St.

When it was nearly completed it suddenly took fire and burned completely. The Harvey firemen worked valiantly to save this property, but some people in Harvey today will remember that this building burned for several hours and the Illinois Central trains were impeded on account of the intense heat from it. The promoters had not succeeded in consummating an expected loan and the building being uninsured was an entire loss to the creditors.

The initial steps for sewers on Turlington Ave. had to be taken and the necessary drainage for the Whittier school building which was located on the northeast corner of 153rd St. and Turlington Ave provided. It was an eight room, rockfaced stone building and was completed in 1892 costing about \$30,000

## THE CALUMET RIVER

Located in the great plains of Midwestern United States Harvey was ideally fitted for the industrial city that it became. However, natural beauty was not a part of its topography — no mountains, valleys, snow-capped peaks.

It was blessed, nevertheless, with one lovely physical asset — the Calumet River.

When Walter Thomas Mills subdivided what is commonly known as North Harvey, he called it "Academy addition to Harvey," and uppermost in his plans for attracting buyers was the Calumet River whose source was in Black Oak, Indiana.

This was truly a place of beauty, a swiftly moving stream of clear, unpolluted water, bordered with plant life and trees of many varieties. Its waters

emanated from the Deep River which flowed into the Calumet at a point east of Gary, Indiana.

Well stocked with fish, it was an attraction for people from a wide area, and weekends found scores of boats plying its waters, some there for the pleasure of boating, others testing their luck at the end of a fishing pole. Still others sat in shady spots along the river banks, picknicking and taking occasional dips into the clear water. Many boat houses dotted the south bank and boat rentals formed a lucrative business. From the Illinois Central railroad bridge to the old Haines home some one mile west, there were numerous boat piers, one of the outstanding having been operated by the Cadmus family whose home still stands at 409 Calumet Boulevard.

The river was a haven for the younger set and many came from surrounding communities to launch canoes and take their "dates" for a paddle down the river.

In winter the river was an equally attractive rendezvous and ice skating was a most popular sport. Naturally, there were skaters who outshone others and old-timers recall that two of the most proficient were Bill Ferguson of North Harvey and Elmer Hill of Harvey, both noted as "figure" skaters. The Verhoeven girls, whose family home was on the north bank of the river just west of the 147th Street bridge, were also acclaimed as able skaters and on many occasions they were hostesses at gala parties for their fellow students at the high school and friends from the Ascension church.

The waters of the Calumet were put to another more practical use and each winter John Beck, operator of a Harvey coal yard at 152nd Street and Columbia Avenue, arranged to have ice cut into blocks which were stored in a huge ice house on the site now occupied by the Degenhart Millwork Company at the Grand Trunk tracks and Main Street. In the summer the ice was delivered to the city's housewives and it is legend that the ice was of such purity "it could be used in iced tea."

The river's great period as a playground for the residents was destined for extinction with the construction of Burns' ditch east of Gary, Indiana which was to divert the flow of Deep River from the Calumet and deliver the water straight to Lake Michigan.

In the late 1920's Albert M. Lambert, Sr. waged a vigorous but futile campaign in the columns of his Harvey Tribune in an attempt to prevent the diversion of the Calumet waters, but an apathetic citizenry, either uninterested or because of ignorance, did not provide sufficient moral support for the Lambert crusade.

Mr. Lambert sought through numerous editorials to arouse townsmen, pointing out that diversion doomed the city's only real physical asset. The failure of this gallant fight resulted in the death of the stream as a family attraction and it serves today as a mere drainage ditch, polluted and unfit for the use for which nature intended it.

Today, the Calumet river continues to wind through the South Cook county suburbs but it is a mere ghost of its former greatness. It is a lazy stream, shallow during dry periods but somewhat of a raging torrent during times of excessive rainfall when in many places it overflows its banks, flooding adjacent areas and some residences.

Although it has made efforts through the years to restore the river to its former greatness, the Calumet Clean Stream committee's campaign has not been productive, its recommendations being lost in a maze of political red tape.

As these words are being recorded there are surveys being undertaken by the United States Corps of Army Engineers directed toward widening and

deepening the channel of the Calumet, to facilitate the flow of its waters, but these efforts are being made not so much to restore the river's original beauty, but to prevent it from overflowing its banks during flood periods. Whether anything beneficial will result from these surveys is impossible to determine at the present.

## HARVEY'S FIRST CHAMPIONS

No history of the city would be complete without recording the exploits of Prince and Duke, a pair of sturdy horses who brought fame and fortune to the Harvey Fire Department.

Beautiful dapple grays, they were acquired by the city in 1897 or 1898 during the administration of Jonathan Matthews when the first fire department was formed under Chief John Ott. Other members of the department were Chick Davidson, George Greiner, Lou Madory, Emil Dayton and Claude Roeder. Only Mr. Madory survives and he continues to reside at 15235 Center Avenue.

It was Mayor Matthews who approved the purchase of a team of horses to pull the city's fire wagon and it was Frank Stevenson, a drayman, who was selected to make the purchase.

Having alerted the Chicago Stock Yards that he was looking for a suitable team, it was shortly thereafter that the somewhat "short-legged" dapple grays were obtained for \$400.

Training of the team was assigned to Chief Ott and Davidson and each night at the sound of the fire gong, Prince and Duke would emerge from their stalls, take their places in front of the fire wagon and be hitched by Lou Madory and Emil Dayton. Crowds were present each night to watch the performance.



PRINCE AND DUKE — A ROYAL PAIR

Prince and Duke got their first taste of competition in 1902 at Calumet Grove, on the banks of the Calumet River near Blue Island where a tournament drew teams from East St. Louis, Gibson City, Peru, Mendota, Evanston and many other Illinois communities.

The setting was a temporary fire station and a half mile course over which the entrants ran in a race against time. After races against Blue Island and Evanston the Harvey team was disqualified on a technicality, but the protests of Chief John Ott and his firemen were so vehement that the judges decided to re-run the race against Evanston the following day.

"John Ott's Cows," as the Harvey team came to be known, were ready, jumped off to a half length lead and maintained it until the finish.

With the victory came a cash prize of \$285 and when Prince and Duke were driven into town they were the recipients of one of the greatest welcomes ever produced by the citizenry.

The glorious days of Prince and Duke ended about 1908 or 1909 when they were slowed down by age and replaced by a team of bays. They were turned over to the Street department and Jim Powers and George Houser. They continued, however, to be treated as champions and were never over-worked or abused. Yet, pulling a garbage wagon seemed to be an inglorious end for such worthy champions and eventually they were turned over to a farmer in Glenwood where they spent their remaining years in comparative luxury.

This was a royal team, indeed.

## THE BICYCLE RACES

Although the bicycle has retained its place in the favor of the community's and indeed, the nation's younger set, this vehicle at one time constituted a major form of transportation.

Before automation, the automobile and other of the modern methods of conveyance, the bicycle was indispensable. It had more than a practical value, being the medium that furnished a pioneer population with a form of competition and entertainment, unexcelled by anything with the possible exception of the races engaged in by the old horse-drawn equipment of area fire departments.

It is Walter Haines again who remembers the important place the bicycle held in the lives of early Harveyites.

"At the turn of the century," he recalls, "the village board let a contract to Joseph Bloodgood, early contractor and one-time police magistrate, to pave or gravel the east-west streets north of 147th Street as far as Halsted Street. This included Clinton, Jefferson, Desplaines, Union Avenues, Calumet Boulevard and 147th Street.

"These streets were soon to become the scene of some of the community's most stirring and interesting contests — the bicycle races.

"Using Flewelling's corner (147th and Halsted Streets) as the starting point, outstanding riders competed over courses of five and ten miles, for prizes donated by local merchants.

"From that point they pedaled east to Clinton, north to Calumet Boulevard, west to Halsted Street and back to the starting point, a distance of one and a quarter miles. The five-mile race required of course, four trips around the course, and the ten-mile event double that number."

Mr. Haines credits Bill Ferguson, who became known as one of the area's outstanding all-around athletes, with being Harvey's finest cyclist and a consistent winner in the races.

Ferguson's prowess became widely recognized and he was a regular entry in Midwestern race competitions. Whether he was a winner or not goes unrecorded, but he was often at the starting line in marathon races in Chicago. The races, twenty miles in length, were usually held on July 4th, beginning on Michigan Avenue in Chicago's Loop and ending at the Florence Hotel in Pullman, an establishment erected by George Pullman of railroad car fame.

There were others besides Ferguson who ranked as outstanding riders, however, and listed as having more than ordinary ability are: John Barnings, Roy Babcock, Charles Ellingsworth, Phillip Haines, Lee Flanders, George Woodward, Charles Ferguson, Arthur Haines, Ira Hague, Chance and Everett Onyon, Harry Brashares, Everett Isaacs, Tony Barnings, Bill Phillips, Grant Summerville, Henry Becker, Roy and Kenneth Beers, Walter Stevens and Richard Schoof.

"The last race of record," Mr. Haines recalls, "was in 1904."

FROM THE MEMOIRS  
OF SOME  
EARLY RESIDENTS





154TH STREET LOOKING WEST FROM PARK AVENUE — EARLY 1900'S



THE HOWLAND BUILDING IN THE EARLY 1900'S. IT IS STILL OCCUPIED BY THE OLIVER DRUG STORE.

# By the Late SAM BARKWILL

(As Written in 1940)

I was born on a farm 3 miles north of Goodwin, S.D., on May 23, 1883. I came to Harvey from Leeds, N.D. with my parents, arriving here at 10 o'clock in the evening of December 8, 1893.

Harvey at that time was famous for two things. It was known far and wide for its mud roads and board walks and also as a strictly prohibition town.

Park Avenue at that early date was a macadam road from 155th Street to 153rd Street with a flagstone curb. I recall tripping over that curb into a puddle of muddy water before I reached the sidewalk after getting off the train.

There were also a few blocks of macadam road on 155th Street from Park Avenue west. The balance of the streets were paved with good old Harvey mud.

The business section was located on Park Avenue (now Broadway) and 154th Street to Center Avenue and so in memory I take a tour of Harvey as it used to be.

McGilvray had a hardware store where the bus depot is now. The Moose building was there as a three-store building with W. E. Kerr, undertaker, and Mrs. Hill, millinery, as tenants. The Harvey Hotel was the Millison Hotel. Doc Healy's Drug Store and Low's Pool Hall were two of the tenants.

From Columbia Avenue to Center Avenue the following buildings are standing, occupied by the Home Liquor Store, then Howland Dry Goods, the D. H. Hilbish Hardware Store, then J. W. Oliver's Drug Store. The rest were one-story frame buildings to the alley, one occupied by Osser and Ewing, tailors; Henry Becker's shoe repair shop, all replaced by the Eagle Store. Jackson's Drug Store was a frame building which is still there, used at one time by the Salvation Army and the home of our first moving picture show operated by Mr. Weeks, general admission five cents.

The Thompson block replaced one story frame buildings.

Next came the Devoe Shoe Store on the main floor with Judge Devoe's court room in the basement, which reminds me that the Harvey jail at that time was a small red building, built of 2 x 6's nailed together flat for extra strength. It was located in the alley where the Safeway garage is today.

The next building, the present R. & S. Shoe Store, was occupied by E. E. Craver, Grocery and Bakery. The current Bastar's Jewelry Store was then a two-story frame building, occupied by C. S. Armington, plumber.

The corner building was occupied then by W. L. A. Wiedemann, ice cream parlor and school supplies, and later by the post office.

The Walton block housed John Eichelberger, shoes and clothing, with Walton's Photo Studio upstairs. Across the corner in the Stevenson block were Dan Rivers' wallpaper and paint store, downstiers, and G. A. and B. T. Stevenson, doctor and dentist, upstairs.

Traveling east on the south side of 154th Street, the next half block had one building occupied in 1940 by the Thornton Relief office. Swift's Dry Goods store was in this building.

Merry-go-rounds and three-ring circuses were staged on the vacant lot now occupied by Oliver's, the Harvey News Agency and the Bank of Harvey. An old two-story frame building used for a tin shop by William Green was where the Harvey Federal is now located.

The city offices were on the top floor of a two-story frame building, occupied later by the Dixie Dairy Co. The only negro in Harvey at that time had a barber shop on the first floor. Later the building was occupied by the tin

shop of Billy Green whose home on Center Avenue was dismantled a few years ago. The ground is used for a parking lot now.

Returning to 154th Street, east of the alley the buildings from the Harvey Federal building to Broadway were all there except the Edgar building. The corner was occupied by the Bank of Harvey, Beebee had a hand laundry in the basement of the next building west. Dr. Braley pulled teeth on the main floor. Miller Cleaners, a barber shop and liquor store are in the building now. Pearson's Barber Shop, with Matt Dawson in charge, was next door. Dr. Alva Craver's dental parlor was above.

On the corner of Broadway and 154th Street was a wooden tower topped by the fire bell which now is a cupola of the city hall.

West of Center Avenue on 154th Street to Turlington Avenue the south side had one building, the home of "Ma and Pa Gaston," a family nationally known because of their daughter Lucy, who was the leader of the Anti-Cigarette League, and because "Pa" was the tallest man and had the largest pair of feet of any man in these parts at that time. This building was torn down a few weeks ago.

Across the street on the corner of Turlington was H. H. Mynard's real estate office housed in a small frame building.

Braley and Bosworth's grocery was in the building at 151 East 154th Street. 147 East 154th Street now occupied by Hattie Geiman's store, and 153 East 154th Street by Putnam's store, were other old buildings in this half block. These were all frame buildings and are still there with a new dress on the exterior.

In the next block from Turlington Avenue to Lexington was one building, the stucco front across the ten-cent store. The first tenant was the Salvation Army, followed by the Holmes flour and feed store.

From Lexington to Loomis, the Baptist church on the corner and all the dwelling houses west, including the Buehler Bakery, are the same as of 47 years ago. The corner now occupied by the Western Tire Company was a vacant lot.

West of Loomis Avenue, at that early date, was out in the country. Homes were few and far between. You could see open country beyond Western Avenue.

Some of the oldtime stores and factories of Harvey 47 years ago not mentioned in this story are those given below.

H. B. Veerhusen flour and feed store, located in a barn at the rear of 15234 Main Street, sold out to W. B. Thompson who moved to the corner of Columbia Avenue and 153th Street and established what was later known as the "Busy Corner."

Coffey C. Davidson's livery barn was east of the alley off Columbia Avenue on 153rd Street, now the city yard. Across the street was Vincent's blacksmith shop. Both of these old-timers have been torn down.

At the corner of Columbia Avenue and 152nd Street was the John Beck Coal yard, now occupied by dwelling houses.

The Wasau Lumber Company was located where the Buda employment office and main entrance is. This firm moved to South Holland and is actively doing business there.

Part of the buildings of the Enterprise Foundry and the Harvey Boiler Works at Halsted and 156th Street are standing and are in the Whiting Foundry today.

The Harvey car shops which were filled with old World's Fair Cars, used by the I. C. R.R., and dismantled there, are a part of the Austin plant which is now vacant.

The Bellair Stamping Works, which stood where Ingalls-Shepard is now, burned down and was relocated in Terre Haute, Indiana.

The C. F. Craver Harvester Company at the east end of 155th Street and Commercial Avenue was torn down several years ago. It is now a part of the Bliss and Laughlin Company's vacant ground.

The Buda Company at the east end of 154th Street had three buildings when it located here and they are still a part of Harvey's largest factory.

A. D. Heindel's grocery was located at 15412 Columbia Avenue. E. N. Flewelling's grocery and meat market was at 15324 Columbia Avenue and later moved into his own building on the southeast corner of Columbia Avenue and 154th Street.

The Arthur Werner furniture store was located at 15205 Center Avenue. J. Ellis' newstand was located on Columbia Avenue in the 153rd block. Bloom and Veerhusen's grocery and meat store was at 15317 Columbia Avenue. Rior-dan's hardware store was at 15319 Columbia Avenue. John Andrew's meat market was at 15339 Center Avenue. The T. C. Martin Grocery Store was at 179 East 153rd Street and the family home was on the corner. The store is being remodeled at the present time into a small apartment building.



AN EARLY STREETCAR

The three-story Harvey Land Association building, one of Harvey's oldest landmarks, at 15432 Park Avenue, was used at that time for offices on the main floor, lodge rooms on the second and public hall on the third. A great number of home talent plays and traveling shows were held at this hall in the early days.

At 15420 Park Avenue was the famous Goddard Restaurant, run by the genial Mr. and Mrs. Goddard. The building was dismantled about three years ago (1937).

The schools in Harvey, the Holmes school at Finch Avenue and 157th Street (this part of Harvey was known as "Michigan" in the early days), the

Bryant school in North Harvey in the triangular piece of ground facing 147th Street and bounded on the east by Vincennes Drive (this was one of the oldest buildings in Harvey and was first used as a boys' academy). It was torn down after the modern Bryant school was built. The Whittier school at Turlington Avenue and 153rd Street was an eight room building, which also contained the high school. This building burned down about 33 years ago and George Fairchild acquired the red sandstone blocks of which the building was constructed and built his home on the corner across the street. These sandstone blocks were manufactured in a factory in West Harvey near the Ingalls-Shepard plant.

The Amanda Smith orphan home and school for colored children, located on 147th Street east of Halsted, was one of Harvey's early institutions.

What is now the Arlington Hotel at Broadway and 155th Street was the Bellaire House, located somewhere near Page Avenue and 147th Street.

Harvey in the early days had an electric street car line which discontinued service sometime in 1893 because a young cyclone hit the car barn and wrecked it and the cars. Profits were not large enough to replace the damages and in order to hold the franchise, the company bought a horse car and horses. Service continued until a Chicago company bought it and built a line from Harvey to 63rd Street and South Park Avenue, Chicago. This was also another novelty because the cars were operated on storage batteries. Later the line was taken over by the Kankakee Interurban. Operation of the line was discontinued in 1927.

## "I REMEMBER"

Written in 1940 on the occasion  
of the city's 50th Anniversary

(By Fred A. Braley, Pasadena, Calif.)

We moved to Harvey in March, 1893, that famous old World's Fair year. We built our home at 131 East 155th Street when about the only houses in the neighborhood on that street were those of the McFarlanes, the Trevertons, the Penwardens and Dr. Keifer. The old Methodist church was there, now the Odd Fellows Hall.

As I remember it after these years, there also was the Oliver home and that of Earl Lennox, which was between Loomis and Myrtle Avenue.

In 1894 G. F. Bosworth and I opened a grocery store near the corner of Center Avenue and 154th Street. Later we moved to 153 East 154th Street, having bought out George Putt, one of the first grocery stores in Harvey.

At that time the only paved street in Harvey was 155th from Park to Ashland Avenue. Sidewalks were all made of two-inch planks. They were considered very good. The main sewer was made of three-inch plank which was later replaced with a good brick sewer.

The drainage ditch ran between the Illinois Central depot and the railroad. Around 1905 the drainage ditch was dug.

## BETTER TIMES IN OLDEN DAYS

As Recalled by Horace Holmes

In the spring of 1892 I was living with my parents and sisters on a farm near Amity, Missouri. It was on a Sunday afternoon after we had returned home from church and Sunday School and were reading the papers we received there that my sister exclaimed, "Father, here is a new town, a temperance town near Chicago. Let us go there — we will have better opportunities."

That was the beginning. We talked of little else until my father and sister came to Harvey the following September, while I remained at home with my mother to look after the farm. Father soon wrote to sell the farm and come as soon as possible. Although only 15 years of age I harvested the crops, sold everything and landed in Harvey with my mother the day after Christmas, 1892.

Walter Thomas Mills had his World's Fair hotel nearly completed and was serving a turkey dinner that evening. My father took us there and what a dinner and gathering. There were families from many states, fine friendly folk attracted here from far and near because it was to be a temperance town, with factories where men could earn good wages and where their children could grow up surrounded by the best influences. So there gathered here a sturdy people who were ready and willing to work, that Harvey might have good schools, churches and factories. That is why Harvey is known today for its excellent school system and many churches.

I remember well that first winter in Harvey. Professor F. L. Miller was superintendent of schools and led a large choir in the Methodist Church which was holding services in what is now the Odd Fellows Hall.

There were no theatres or picture shows to go to but I believe we had more real enjoyable times than folks have today. There were dinners and social gatherings at the churches where we played the old games, old and young joining in. People had time to visit their neighbors, enjoying many evenings in that manner.

It was a busy town with houses and stores being erected and men busy laying wood sidewalks along muddy streets. Everyone worked six days a week and went to church on Sunday both morning and evening.

When school closed in June, 1893, I secured work in a small store owned by a Mr. Stratton who sold butter and eggs. I received 50 cents per day, \$3.00 a week, a lot of money then for a boy of 16. That fall Mr. Stratton rented the first floor of what is now the Hercules building on 154th Street and added flour, feed, hay and grain. I continued working for Mr. Stratton on Saturdays and evenings while attending school.

By the summer of 1896 Harvey began to feel the pinch of the depression, men were out of work and business was poor. Mr. Stratton sold out to his competitor, W. B. Thompson, whose store was at 153rd Street and Broadway. My father and I immediately thereafter opened a flour and feed store under the name of Holmes and Son in the building vacated by Mr. Stratton. I worked and continued in high school which was held on the second floor of the Whittier school building at the corner of Turlington Avenue and 153rd Street. Professor J. E. Cable was principal and Professor F. L. Miller taught some classes. The entire high school had their seats in one large room and the day began by either Professor Miller or Professor Cable reading a passage of Scripture and giving a short talk to the school.

One of Professor Cable's favorite texts was "He that controlleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city." He would then enlarge on the advantage to one to always hold one's self in control. We young folk often joked about

these talks but I was sure they helped many others as they helped me.

Through my business with the Bank of Harvey, I became acquainted with W. H. Miller who had organized the bank early in 1891. One day after I had graduated from high school Mr. Miller asked me if I would like to learn the banking business. So it was on August 7, 1898, I started as a clerk in the bank and in about two years was elected assistant cashier, which position I held until I had completed the organization of the First National Bank of Dolton, which was opened on May 20, 1907. In this year also the First National Bank of Harvey was organized by W. L. A. Wiedemann and his cousin, David Wiedemann.

Some business men and people thought Mr. Miller hard to approach but those who really knew him valued his advice and counsel.

Mr. Miller took an active part in organizing Thornton Township High School which graduated its first class in 1899. It was his farsightedness and tenacity of purpose which located the high school on its present site, instead of placing it on a few lots.

Also in the early days of Harvey it was Mr. Miller who called together some of the business men and insisted that Harvey should take advantage of the offer made by Andrew Carnegie to give a library to the towns that would vote a one mill tax for the maintenance of one. Harvey got the library and Mr. Miller was president of the first library board.

The years at the beginning of this century were active and exciting years in Harvey. The cold winter night on which the large factory known as the Bellaire Stamping Works burned will ever be remembered by those who were there. This was a severe blow for Harvey but soon thereafter the Ingalls-Shepard plant was located on that site. Another never-to-be-forgotten event was the burning of the Whittier school building at the northeast corner of Turlington Avenue and 153rd Street. W. D. Rogers was then president of the school board and I was its secretary.

We set to work immediately to build a new and much larger school building, the present Whittier. There were many board sessions which lasted far into the night and many hot discussions.

Here I wish to pay tribute to the loyal and farsighted work performed on those early school boards by Charles F. Craver, Dr. G. A. Stevenson, W. D. Rogers and James Pettigrew, each of whom served several years as president of the board of education for District 152, and to such capable women as Mrs. Myra Dunning, Mrs. G. A. Mahon, Mrs. F. A. Osgood and Mrs. L. K. Hinsdale.

In some respects I believe Harvey suffered more from the depression which ran its course from 1893 to 1900 than it did in the last depression, 1929. During these trying years the price of real estate declined in many instances 50 per cent and many Harvey people lost their homes. Many more lost faith in Harvey and moved elsewhere. There were, however, some who believed in Harvey and benefited thereby.

Noteable among these were W. B. Thompson, F. G. Howland, Dr. G. A. Stevenson, W. H. Miller and H. H. Mynard. I recall a remark Mr. Mynard made when about 1900 he called at the bank and asked Mr. Miller for a \$1200 loan on a Center Avenue house which he could buy for \$2500. He said, "I have confidence in Harvey. Any city situated as Harvey is — with good transportation facilities near a great city, is sure to grow. Its growth may be delayed but you can't stop it."

Mr. Miller made the loan requested by Mr. Mynard and many others which helped Harvey to grow again.

## PETER BECK . . . AND THE GASTON FAMILY

Having been founded as a temperance community, it was natural that Harvey would attract people with rigid standards of human conduct, people with deep religious convictions seeking a home where they could share their philosophies with their neighbors.

And it was for this reason that John Beck, a coal merchant in the small hamlet of Braidwood near Joliet, moved his family to Harvey.

His son, Peter, who was to become one of the city's leading merchants over many years, recalled before his death, that his father "was attracted by an advertisement to the effect that a coal dealer was wanted in a new and rapidly growing temperance suburb of Chicago."

It appears that the senior Beck was fascinated by the fact that the deeds to Harvey property contained the "prohibition" clause, and so in April, 1891, he moved his family here.

Much of the "color" of the community's early years is available because of the prolific pen and remarkable memory of Peter Beck.

"Quite a sight met our eyes," he recalled in a story written for the Harvey Tribune on the occasion of the city's fiftieth anniversary in 1940.

"There were no trees, only a long stretch of open prairie, but elm and cottonwood saplings six or eight feet high had been planted row after row.

"The sound of hammer and saw was heard everywhere. Miles of wooden sidewalks were being laid. A temporary box sewer had been laid in Center Avenue to the Calumet river which, two years later, was followed by a brick sewer seven feet in diameter from the Grand Trunk tracks north. A few cross sewers were being laid and artesian wells had been bored and a water system was being installed. A 50-volt electric lighting system was also being constructed and this was later to furnish power for a street car line that operated only as far as West Harvey.

"Work was nearing completion on the Union Church at 155th Street and Lexington Avenue. The church, inspired by Turlington W. Harvey, never achieved the purpose for which it was intended and it was later sold to the Methodist group in the community after having been used as a school."

The building is still standing and serves as headquarters for the Odd Fellows Lodge.

Although Turlington W. Harvey's dream of a truly union church fell short of attainment it did, however, accomplish something in this direction before its disposal to other interests.

"I recall," Peter Beck relates in his memoirs, "that Mr. Harvey believed in mixing religion with business and on occasions brought to the town such people as R. A. Torrey, a nationally-renowned evangelist; Ira B. Sankey, an equally famous gospel singer; and Susan B. Anthony of woman's suffrage fame."

Mr. Beck recalled that "because Harvey was the only temperance town in the nation, because of its highly religious character (all businesses were closed on Sundays and meals could be obtained only in private homes, or at the Harvey House, a three-story frame building located just north of the Grand Trunk tracks and east of the Illinois Central tracks on Morgan Street) it brought to the community a peculiar and diversified lot of 'believers.'"

Perhaps the most famous of early Harvey's zealously religious families was the Gastons, several members of this family later attaining international prominence.

Alexander H. Gaston was a huge man, six feet, six inches tall and with enormous feet. He walked with an ungainly gait and on the community's wooden sidewalks "one could recognize his steps more than a block away."

Mrs. Gaston has been described as a "lovely, old-fashioned woman."

The introduction by Peter Beck of the Gaston family serves as a prelude to a more detailed family history compiled in 1940 by Edward Page Gaston, then of Washington, D.C.

Edward was to share considerable international fame with his crusading sister, Lucy, a militant foe of whiskey and cigarettes, who carried her crusades the length and breadth of the nation.

Alexander, head of the Gaston clan, was the "Johnny Appleseed" of the town. From his early boyhood days in Ohio, Alexander was a horticulturist at heart and he "was always planting seeds or seedlings," an avocation he pursued upon his arrival here.

Mr. Gaston introduced to the community the "fruitful Russian mulberry" which he extolled as good food for both human beings and birds." The community's large cottonwood population is also the result of introduction by him.

But it was Lucy Page Gaston who was to make the family name nationally prominent. A reform worker, she fought the use of whiskey and tobacco with equal vigor.

In his memoirs, Edward Gaston makes what is, so far as is known, the only reference to the early appearance of whiskey in the temperance town of Harvey.

"When Turlington Harvey founded our enterprising Chicago suburb, he put a prohibitory clause in the title deeds, but the always arrogant brewing and whiskey interests determined to break down such a dangerous precedent by planting a saloon in the town," he chronicled.

In support of the militant Lucy, a Kenneth Beers, publisher of the city's fledgling newspaper, the Harvey Citizen, carried on an editorial campaign in support of her swashbuckling efforts to rid the town of the saloon menace.

"Led by my sister," Edward records, "a band of determined Harvey residents thereupon instituted a long line of prohibitory test cases in the Cook County courts which attracted nationwide attention to Harvey as the 'little ewe lamb of prohibition.'"

Credited also with having stood valiantly beside Lucy in the campaign were Miss Jennie Farley, Rev. Milford Lyon, a Congregational minister, Peter Beck, Alfred Miller and Arthur Holman.

Defeated in her crusade against the use of whiskey, Lucy turned her efforts toward combatting the use of cigarettes on a national scale. She did much local work in this direction and it is recalled by many that upon signing a pledge to refrain from using cigarettes, they were rewarded with a lapel button, red with the letters "ACL" emblazoned on a white shield. She coined the nationally known name of "coffin nails" for cigarettes.

Miss Gaston pursued a most fruitful life, one filled with excitement and replete with honors. She was once named as a possible United States presidential candidate. She cast such a wide influence that some of the states passed anti-cigarette laws — testimony to the effectiveness of her lobbying and educational work in the field.

In recalling her death in Chicago in August, 1924, at the age of 65, her respectful brother noted that she lived by the axiom, "No good cause is ever lost until it is given up."

"Lucy Page Gaston was greater than anything she ever accomplished," Edward said in final tribute.

Edward Gaston himself attained international prominence, also as a reformer.

Alexander Gaston joined the Prohibition Party upon its organization in Chicago in 1869 and made frequent speeches in its behalf. Mrs. Gaston was active in the Women's Christian Temperance Union which survived in Harvey for many years, although today it can be safely recorded the membership roster contains names only of the deceased. At best, the organization, if it yet exists, is inactive.

Edward Gaston took up the cudgel of prohibition even while his parents were still active in the movement and in 1909, while living in London, England, as European manager for the Funk and Wagnall Publishing House of New York, he became the founder of the World Prohibition Federation which continues to operate effectively throughout the world. Its purpose is to end the use of alcohol, opiates and other forms of narcotics.

Edward also recorded in his memoirs of 1940 that he was "national commander of the Patriot Guard of America from the Washington, D.C. headquarters of which a constant stream of propaganda is issued against gambling and immorality."

"My people," Edward concludes, "have tried to leave the world a little better from having past this way, and the family association with Harvey has always been one of special satisfaction to me."

## "MICHIGAN"

Although Harvey is a closely-knit community today, certain areas during the early days had individual designations. North Harvey and West Harvey were almost separate entities, North Harvey at one stage of history having its own government.

Similarly, the east side of the community was "A town unto itself" and because most of the settlers east of the Illinois Central Railroad migrated from the State of Michigan, that was the name given to the area.

One of the first families that settled in "Michigan" was the Hulings, and the early days of the city's eastern section was recalled some years ago by Mrs. C. A. Huling:

Mr. Huling ordered lumber from the John Shilling yards in South Holland to start the new home, but found the mud was too deep to have it hauled. He decided to return to our home near Grand Rapids, Michigan until the roads dried up enough to be navigable. When the house was roofed and enclosed our two small boys and I arrived here.

There were sidewalks only on one side of most of the streets, except 154th and 155th Streets. People living on the east side of the streets, which were the ones without walks, had to lay boards down to cross over. These were soon buried in mud, especially in the fall and winter, and had to be replaced often.

There were shade trees only along a few streets. I remember that in the summer the hot west wind came over the prairie, parching lawns and gardens.

Our wells were mostly surface water. For drinking water we went to a farm at 159th and Halsted Streets, about six blocks away, carrying it back. Deeper wells were dug later and finally the city water came.

Later we had plenty of water in the way of floods. There was a deep ditch on the west side of the Illinois Central at 157th Street and the station. When this ditch overflowed in the first flood we had to cross it on a bridge. This

flood was in the World's Fair year of 1893. That year a boy was drowned here.

The Methodist people rented the second floor of the French Hotel, at the corner of Columbia Avenue (now Broadway) and 154th Street. Rufus Ricker, who came here with the Craver Steel and Austin Company and was a brother-in-law of Mr. Craver, was the first Sunday school superintendent.

Mr. Haines was one of the first grocery men on 154th Street. James Smith, a young boy, rode his pony over to the east side and took our orders. Later Frank Gratton, now living on Turlington Avenue, came every morning for orders which were delivered that afternoon.

The memorable flood came on June 2, 1902. Some of the larger boys rowed a boat in the streets at Columbia and Center Avenues. Many of the wooden sidewalks floated away as did everything else that was loose.

Teachers who could not wade to their school buildings were obliged to hire a hack from L. Davidson's livery.

Many people will remember the fringed top yellow painted surrey with its two lively horses driven by W. D. Rogers of the Harvey Land Association.

My husband helped in erecting the Bliss and Laughlin factory in 1891 and was its first engineer. The factory was the third in the United States to turn out steel shafting.

## THE GREAT FLOODS OF HISTORY

No history of the City of Harvey would be complete without recounting the five serious floods which have occurred over the past 62 years, floods which cumulatively created damage running into millions of dollars. Yet, Harvey's staunch population took each in stride, accepted personal losses, and as the floods faded into memory was able to recall with considerable humor, the lighter sides of the tragedies.

There is, of course, a variance of opinions as to the city's most disastrous floods. Those who formed the early population recall, with nostalgia, the ravages of the floods of 1892 and 1902 yet, despite their seriousness, these floods pale in comparison with those of the modern days in terms of damage created and monetary loss.

It must be remembered first, that the number of residents, and therefore the number of residences, industries and business establishments, were much fewer in number and, comparatively speaking, the losses can hardly be measured against those of the floods of 1947, 1954 and 1957, in spite of the fact that the waters which descended upon the city may have been equal or even greater in intensity in the earlier inundations.

Professor F. L. Miller, Harvey's first educator, is authority for the details of the floods of 1892 and 1902 and upon the occasion of the city's Golden Jubilee in 1940 he described the reaction to the first "official" flood.

"I well remember the unpaved streets and the wooden sidewalks — and the rain. Upon arriving home from downtown it took several minutes to clean one's boots. The rain in 1892 lasted 26 days in the month of May and 27 days in the month of June. Not just light showers. It poured. I well remember on the last day of the session at the academy (where Mr. Miller was the principal) men donned high boots and splashed through the water on the two-plank sidewalk between 154th and 147th Streets."

Mr. Miller's short account of that flood appears to be the only one available but details are less sketchy about its successor ten years later, in 1902



154TH STREET DURING FLOOD OF 1902

when the population had increased considerably. There were more victims and therefore, more witnesses.

However, it is again Mr. Miller who provides some enlightenment on the 1902 flood.

"That was some flood," the educator recalled.

"We stood in the middle of 154th Street and saw the water coming in from the west and southwest (the exact course of the succeeding floods). The water invasion continued until it became necessary to employ boats to do the family shopping. People were marooned in their houses for days."

Mr. Miller describes conditions following the recession of the waters.

"Behold," he exclaimed, "when the water was gone so were the wooden sidewalks, but this may have been a blessing in disguise for it heralded the era of concrete sidewalks and paved streets."

Another unknown historian gives an even more vivid description of conditions.

"The worst flood the city ever experienced was on June 2, 1902 at which time all the businesshouses on 154th Street were flooded with eighteen inches of water on the first floor and all the factories east of the Illinois Central railroad were forced to close down because water rendered the power plant useless.

"At that time we had an open creek that ran from 159th Street parallel with the Illinois Central railroad to the Little Calumet River. Small ditches south of 159th Street on each side of Park Avenue to Hazel Crest and Homewood provided some drainage.

"A ditch running southeast along 159th Street into Markham drained the area.

The question then, as it has been throughout the years, was how to stem the onslaught of water descending on the city from the south and west.

The experiences of 1892 and 1902 led to the foundation in 1905 and 1906 of the Calumet Union Drainage District with William E. Kerr, then mayor of the city, and A. R. Burkdoll, publisher of the Tribune Citizen newspaper, playing major roles.

The system consisted of two major ditches, one known as the 161st Street ditch which ran along the city's south boundary from the west and then east to the Calumet river at a point in South Holland. The second ditch ran straight down Robey Street to the Calumet river. The theory was that ditch number one could handle the flow of water from the south and that on Robey the water from the west.

It was believed that this would alleviate the problem of the community which, at the time, had a single sewer line running down Center Avenue from 155th Street to the Calumet River.

Strangely enough, there is no record of flood conditions from 1902 until 1947, a period of 45 years, but from 1947 to 1957 the city experienced a series of four floods that rank as disasters of more than average seriousness.

Property damage was tremendous but, as in the early days, the residents took their losses and discomfiture stoically and upon the secession of the rains set about the grim task of cleaning up.

Because the lack of previous experience by a vast majority of the populace the flood of 1947 struck viciously and although resultant property damage was estimated at \$977,400, the actual loss might well have exceeded \$1,000,000.

"In the memory of persons now considered pioneer residents," The Harvey Tribune of April 10, 1947 reported, "this city has never undergone a like situation. Those who went to bed on Friday night hoping for a good pre-Easter shopping day on the morrow, awoke to find it impossible to get farther away from the living room than the front porch."

Only the northern area of the community escaped inundation because the Grand Trunk tracks served as a dam that blocked the invasion.

"At times," the Tribune recorded, "159th Street was a raging torrent and in the viaduct at the intersection of Park Avenue the water reached depths of an estimated eight feet.

Business houses suffered losses impossible to accurately gauge. Despite frantic efforts to stem the "tidal wave" by employing sand bag barriers the water continued to mount and in many cases first floor salesrooms were under water.

Easter, needless to say, was spoiled and the situation caused many local churches to hold services the following Sunday.

The Calumet River, usually a quiet, meandering stream, became a raging torrent, overflowing its banks in many areas. Water rose to within inches of bridges crossing the stream at all points in the area.

City police and firemen played heroic roles and successfully removed stranded townspeople from homes in the southwest area. Forty firemen and twenty-seven policemen were on 24-hour duty.

By Tuesday morning the sewer system had been relieved of the strain and most basements had drained. Left in the wake of the water, however, were sludge-filled basements, more than three inches deep in many places, and the real clean-up work began. Authorities estimated that more than six inches of rain had fallen in a 24-hour period.

The rains were to pay a return visit just 16 days more than a year later, on March 19, 1948, although the intensity of the downpour was considerably less,

an estimated two and a quarter inches, and the damage amounted only to \$139,000, small compared with that of the year prior.

However, this served as an important era in the continuing fight against floods and it set the stage for an improvement in the city's antiquated sewer system. Citizens joined the city council in a cooperative effort to effect a remedy and from this evolved a complete rehabilitation of the system.

Before this was to be achieved another disaster struck the city over a three-day period from October 9 through 11 in 1954.

This proved to be the greatest disaster of all time for the City of Harvey, damage totaling an estimated \$1,038,190. The source of this city's trouble remained the same — drainage from a huge area to the city's south and southwest.

"Although many in Harvey felt the effects as early as Saturday night during the torrential rains, it wasn't until Sunday morning when the water rolled relentlessly in from neighboring communities and the 161st Street and Robey Avenue ditches overflowed that the city felt the full brunt of the invasion," the Harvey Tribune of the day recorded.

The water reached its high point on Monday morning and it wasn't until late in the afternoon that a recession became noticeable.

In many residences the water poured through first floor windows. Water in many residential areas measured three feet in depth.

Although the damage created was the worst ever, it could have been considerably greater except for a citizenry that had learned what to do from previous experiences. Many were able to save electrical appliances and other valuable household facilities by moving them from the basement.

The community's business area was a shambles," the Tribune reported, "and the frantic efforts of the merchants, fighting against time to salvage their merchandise, began late Saturday night. Employees summoned from their homes donned boots and overalls to remove stocks to safety on upper levels."

Sump pumps were placed in operation and labored continuously for two full days. Yet, through all the tragedy, the same stoicism was displayed by the people. Boats, some powered by outboard motors, were a common scene in some areas.

Studies, meanwhile, had continued on the rehabilitation of the city sewer system and while the October flood was still fresh in the memory of everyone, the city council under the administration of Mayor Arthur E. Turngren, called an election on issuing \$1,500,000 in general obligation bonds and \$675,000 in sewer revenue bonds to cover the cost of installation.

The people decided, at an election held on November 2, 1948, that the program was worthy, and approved the huge expenditure by a vote of 4,712 to 2,719.

Contracts were let to two contractors on April 12, 1955 and work began on the \$2,175,000 project on August 22, 1955.

Although the rejuvenation of the system was city-wide, the more important element of the project was the installation of two major sewer lines into which the myriad of lateral lines fed. One of these, a 90-inch main serves the east portion of the community, and another, 78 inches in diameter, serves the west side.

It was emphasized by engineers that, despite the fervent hopes of the people, this program would not completely eliminate the flooding problem. It was only a partial solution, that would be of considerable help in alleviating the extent of damage from floods, but was not a final remedy.

The predictions of these authorities was somewhat vindicated in 1957

when the community was to suffer its fourth flood in a decade.

That the new sewer system did what could be expected of it was the opinion of experts following the torrential rains on July 13, 1957, yet there was considerable damage and, in a sense, even more tragedy in this instance than in the three previous floods of the period.

Eight inches of rain fell upon the area in a six-hour period, but in spite of the severity of the downpour, damage was insignificant compared with the 1954 flood, or that in 1947. The city's southwest residential area was the most seriously affected from the damage standpoint and the business area was almost untouched. It was generally conceded that the new sewers had performed nobly.

Perhaps the most tragic note in the disaster, was the need to evacuate a number of patients from Ingalls Memorial hospital which, incidentally, was undergoing a major expansion program at the time.

The hospital's power failed and in the interest of patient safety what amounted to a mass evacuation was undertaken. Patients were transferred to other area institutions, particularly St. Francis hospital in Blue Island and St. James in Chicago Heights.

Many volunteered their assistance. The South Suburban Safeway Lines provided a number of busses, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company offered the use of as many trucks as were needed. Ambulance services provided the same assistance and the Illinois Bell Telephone Company threw its entire resources into the task of restoring telephone service to handle the thousands of calls from patients' relatives. A total of 138 patients were removed from the institution.

The year 1957 and the installation of the new sewer system did not mark the conclusion of the city's fight against the periodic invasion of flood waters, and a Flood Control committee was formed, its membership including John Bardwick, Jr., as chairman, Alan Eron, John Tilton, Burton Evans, James Cushing, Allen J. Hamilton and A. Myron Lambert.

United States Congressman William E. McVey was enlisted in the campaign and his constant pressure in Washington, D.C. resulted in an appropriation of \$24,000 for a study of the ditches in the Calumet Union Drainage District, by the Corps of Engineers of the United States Army.

The opinion of the day was that much of Harvey's problem would be solved were the 161st Street and Robey Street ditches re-opened. (The open ditches had been eliminated during the depression of the early 1930's, being replaced by cement drain tile to provide work for the unemployed.)

Although the city had been assured the cooperation of other agencies that would be involved in such a project (The State of Illinois, the County of Cook, the Calumet Union Drainage District, Thornton Township, and the Village of Hazelcrest) there was and still is an objector, the Village of South Holland. The latter village reasoned that any heavier flow of water from the City of Harvey through the drainage ditch on 161st Street would contribute heavily to intensifying the problem at the Calumet River within the village limits.

Efforts currently are being expended in the direction of getting Federal assistance in a program for widening and deepening of the Calumet River channel.

In the year of 1962 little progress had been made in this direction although the current United States Representative, Edward J. Derwinski of South Holland, is actively seeking to get funds into the national budget for such a program.

The result will form part of the history of the future.

## THE HARVEY "DEAD LAND" PROBLEM

The mere fact that Harvey was originally regarded as a "boom" town, was the direct cause in later years of a serious situation which, fortunately, was rectified in time to permit a normal expansion of the community's population.

The problem came in the form of "dead land," property upon which no taxes had been paid over a great period of years and upon which, of course, no homes could be erected because of the impossibility of securing clear title.

It will be recalled that in the early 1890's the Academy Addition in North Harvey was planned and established by Walter Thomas Mills. At the same time the area known as West Harvey was planned and developed by A. G. Spaulding.

People from throughout the world were the buyers and North and West Harvey both enjoyed normal growth until about 1900 when on New Year's Eve the factory known as the Bellaire Stamping Works burned to the ground. People were thrown out of work.

This catastrophe was followed by a nationwide financial panic, said to have been one of the worst in United States history, and there was little work for anyone.

The situation marked the beginning of Harvey's delinquent property problem. From that point no taxes were paid on thousands of lots here and the properties remained on the tax books for many years.

A man, whose name might best remain anonymous, saw the possibilities of a real estate "kill" and bought choice bits of property, paying taxes of about \$5.00 per year for three years. That gave him an equity of about \$15 per lot and he received from Cook County a tax deed. He then recorded that deed against the property and paid no further taxes.

In later years when people wanted to redeem or claim their properties, a large fee would be charged them by the holder of the tax deed. In many cases those seeking redemption felt the property was not worth the price.

North and West Harvey had a very small building program for over fifty years until about ten years ago when the Harvey city council advertised and sold delinquent special assessments against several thousand lots. Tax foreclosure suits for delinquent general taxes were also published and sold according to law.

A group of businessmen under the leadership of John Bardwick, Jr., organized in 1953 for the purpose of purchasing certain delinquent special assessment bonds. The objective was to keep control of local properties in local hands. It required an investment of \$280,000.

Redemption suits followed by court order to clear the title on all delinquent taxes which required a long legal procedure. The building program in the City of Harvey was at an absolute standstill until these lots were put on the market and the subsequent growth of the City reflects the wisdom of the businessmen involved.

An examination of the tax records from 1950 when these lots were still in the tax delinquent stage, until today when many thousands of these previously tax delinquent lots are back on the tax rolls, reveals the significance of the efforts of the Harvey businessmen who risked personal funds to provide a basis for the residential expansion of the community. Today there are few such tax-burdened properties in existence.

Income for tax-supported agencies shows a tremendous gain over the years preceding 1953 and this could only have been accomplished by the succeeding building program.

## THE GREAT DEPRESSION OF THE 1930's

The days and years following the crash of the stock market in October, 1929 were dark, both locally and nationally. Harvey, being an industrial community, suffered deeply during the trying period.

However, it was not until Monday, January 11, 1932 that the full impact of the depression was felt — that was the day that both of its banking institutions, the First National Bank of Harvey and the state-chartered Bank of Harvey, closed doors that never were to be re-opened.

The momentous decisions of both boards of directors were made reluctantly and simultaneously and were the direct result of a "run" during which more than a quarter million dollars were withdrawn following bank closings in Hammond, Indiana and Chicago Heights, Illinois.

The Bank of Harvey was closed by State Auditor Oscar Nelson at the request of the directors and a bank examiner from the office of the United States Comptroller of Currency was placed in charge of the First National after a similar request from its board.

Reason for the closings was announced as not lack of ability to meet reasonable requests for currency withdrawals, but rather to conserve the assets of the institutions for the protection of the remaining depositors. Each closed with more than \$75,000 cash on hand, and of course, other assets which were not readily convertible into cash.

On a single day, prior to its closing, the First National met demands for withdrawals totaling \$40,000, forcing the institution to invoke the time demand plan. Public fear created by bank runs at many outside locations merely accentuated the concern of the depositors and added to the heavy demand for savings. The situation forced the Bank of Harvey to adopt the same time demand as its sister institution. Had the banks been able to withstand the onslaught caused by public hysteria, "the storm might have been weathered," The Harvey Tribune of that day reported.

One of the warmer aspects of the tragedy was the confidence of a large segment of the population in the executive departments of the banks, this confidence reaching a point where at a mass meeting in the Harvey theatre on January 12, 1933 a huge crowd tendered a "rising vote of thanks" to the banks' officers, including Dr. G. A. Stevenson, president of the Bank of Harvey, and Fred G. Hudson, executive officer of the First National.

"There is dollar for dollar in each bank" it was announced to the crowd. The sole criticism voiced was the rather complimentary one that "the officers were too careful."

Not only townsmen but top level industrial and business representatives rallied to the cause and pledged unswerving support for any feasible plan to restore banking facilities to the community.

During the trying period the banks paid to depositors more than a million dollars yet, collectively, they possessed more than \$1,350,000 in assets when their doors were closed.

Among the leading citizens who pledged their support to any plan that would rectify the situation were Mayor Frank Bruggemann, Horace Holmes, E. D. Mock, Carl Madory, James T. Wilkes, William E. McVey, William L. Voss, General Thomas S. Hammond, Samuel M. Havens, James Scully, A. M. Lambert, Sr., Charles H. Applegate, Jr., William L. Staton, Reverend Phillip Furlong, Thomas Stobbs, Walter Haines, Henry Waldschmidt, Dr. W. H. Tupper, George F. Sutton, Einar Bloom, Reverend Frank Anderson.

Despite this display of unity and support, the First National Bank went



Typical scene during depression of the early 1930's

into the hands of receivers on February 2, 1932, after government auditors had completed their work. Named receiver, by the Comptroller of the Currency in Washington, D.C., was Harry E. Hallenbeck.

A month later almost to the day, on March 1, 1932 R. A. Pascoe, treasurer of the Whiting Corporation and widely known here, was appointed receiver for the Bank of Harvey. The reason given for his appointment was "to keep expenditures of liquidation to a minimum."

How devastating was the effect of the depression was demonstrated in other avenues of community life. The Harvey Tribune of the day reported that Thornton Township tax collections in 1932 for the year prior were only one half of those billed. Collection, it was reported, totaled \$555,000 against a billing of \$1,100,152.

In Harvey only 25 per cent of the \$588,251 taxes billed was collected. Financial chaos resulted, echoing throughout every facet of community life, both private and public.

Gravely, the city council met and made the only decision possible — to retrench, to pare expenses by cutting the wages of its employees from twenty to twenty-five per cent, to reduce its annual budget of \$100,000 to a more realistic sum in view of the curtailed income. Layoffs followed, the city clerk's staff was forced to alternate in taking payless vacations of two weeks duration. Economy was the order of the day.

A depleted treasury made it impossible to meet wage demands, but city services had to be continued. Paper scrip became the wage medium, and those who received it in lieu of cash were forced to peddle it where they could. Some merchants accepted it for a time — until they too had all scrip and no money.

City employees stood before the city hall at license time, seeking to trade

their scrip to the purchaser for cash, this scrip being accepted by the city in lieu of cash.

The program of economy went so far as to force the council to economize on the electric current which supplied the street lighting system. Bulbs were reduced in candlepower and street illumination was curtailed — light being provided only from dusk until 1 A.M.

The "dive of the dollar" is probably best explained by the Harvey Tribune advertisements of the day — Boneless Rolled Rib Roast, 14 cents per pound; Sugar Cured Hams, 11 cents per pound; T-Bone Steaks, 19 cents per pound. As this history is recorded these same items sell for 98 cents, 60 cents and \$1.05 per pound, respectively.

Every strata of community life felt the effects, the schools being a similarly shattered victim.

Here the need for retrenchment became equally important. In March 1932 boards of education, at the point of dismay but helpless, could find no money in sight to pay their teachers. The immediate obstacle was hurdled when the Austin Company, of which William G. Morse was an executive officer, bought the school districts' tax anticipation warrants in an undisclosed amount. The situation became more critical as months passed and the schools, like the city itself, were forced to the use of scrip instead of money. Needless to say, every other educational expense was reduced to a minimum.

During the 1931-32 school year the board of education was forced to reduce its budget from \$125,000 to \$90,000, salaries being reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. In October of 1932 the board reluctantly announced that it had no funds with which to pay the teachers and an appeal was issued to the public to buy tax anticipation warrants. With the proceeds of the sale the district was able to pay its teachers for a time with half cash and half of the warrants, but even this method finally reached a saturation point and the board found itself \$20,000 short.

Efforts were made to interest the public in buying up more of the warrants and subsequently \$12,500 was raised by this means. Schools were able to stay open until the Christmas holidays in 1932. With \$400,000 in tax money due, the board found it impossible to carry on and it was announced that the schools would be closed on December 23rd. They remained closed until January 30, 1933.

The same problems faced the Thornton Township high school district and in June, 1933, the board of education approved reducing the school term from 10 to nine months.

Every phase of community life was affected by the gradual decline in business and the suffering which followed was particularly acute in Harvey, whose population depended on the constant operation of its industries.

Each month saw a decline in employment and in early 1932 it became necessary to find some means to provide relief for the needy. A Harvey Relief organization was formed and funds for its operation sought from industry, professional people, businessmen and others whose personal funds had not been seriously depleted.

As demands for assistance increased, the difficulty in raising relief funds became more pronounced and it became necessary to trim relief allotments.

In January 1932 the relief organization had received 1,300 applications for assistance and it was announced that 780 families in the immediate area were receiving relief. At the peak of the depression this number was to mount to more than one half of the population. It was estimated that two-thirds of the people were without work.

The first optimistic notes were struck in late 1932 when it was announced by the receiver that the Bank of Harvey had resources of \$1,019,994 with only \$734,965 due creditors. At Christmas the two closed banks were able to release \$150,000 in dividends.

In July 1933, the Harvey Tribune reported "Better Times Heralded at Factories," and it was from this point that a gradual improvement in general conditions was to be observed.

Industrial leaders were unanimously optimistic and declared the "long four year slump here is ended." The Whiting Corporation reported orders "not large but more numerous" and announced it had called its draftsmen back to work.

The Austin Company reported "operations pretty good with lots of orders in sight."

Bliss and Laughlin, Inc. declared "Orders diversified, working force substantially increased, the pickup since May is sound and all former employees working full time."

Management at the Ingalls-Shepard division of the Wyman-Gordon Company said it was "well satisfied with business" and the Allied Steel Castings added the comment that "business is pretty good."

In August, 1933, an important announcement said that Perfection Gear Company, a Chicago firm, was leasing the factory of the bankrupt S. Ward Hamilton Company and that it would move into the plant in October. The news that many Harvey people would be employed by the company served as a stimulant to local optimism.

In September, 1933 it was announced that relief cases had dropped more than 50 per cent, and the community appeared to have fought its way back to solvency.

# GOVERNMENT

*“The government is the strongest  
of which every man feels himself  
a part. . . . .”*

*Thomas Jefferson*





THE CITY HALL IN THE EARLY DAYS

Even the earliest documents fail to include in detail the early history of Harvey government and it is again the memoirs of William D. Rogers which furnish the only details.

Even the Rogers legacy fails in specifics, but he has recorded that the first election was held in Harvey on April 12, 1890 on the proposition of whether the community was to be incorporated as a village. Apparently, the proposition passed.

A year of historical vacuum follows, but Mr. Rogers picks up the story on June 11, 1891 when Peter B. Lamb was elected the first village president of Harvey.

Total number of votes cast at that election was 148, the small number being accounted for by the fact that most residents were actually ineligible to vote because of their recent arrival. The law then, as now, required that to vote one must have been in the State of Illinois for one year, in Cook County 90 days, and in the precinct 30 days. The law disqualified, perhaps, a greater portion of the population.

Elected with President Lamb as Harvey's first board of trustees were: George L. Wilcox, Fred J. Greiner, George W. Stiles, John W. Kerr, Charles E. Howard, and Fred J. Colly.

First official meeting of the community's first governmental body was held on Thursday evening, June 18, 1891.

Harvey continued to function as a village until April 15, 1895 when by a vote of 256 for and 175 against, its status was changed to that of a city. In the first election as a city and in an election which followed on May 25, 1895, Jonathan Mathews was named mayor. The first members of the board of trustees serving with Mayor Mathews were: Charles H. Applegate, C. W. Ranger, John DeGraff, J. G. Hutton, J. B. Kirk, David Reaser, F. W. Reeser, F. W. Kissell and C. A. Dean.

Succeeding mayors and trustees who served the city until the next governmental change was effected in 1912, when on April 16, the commission form of government was approved at referendum by a vote of 872 for and 499 against, were:

June 18, 1891      April 24, 1892

Peter B. Lamb, President

Trustees

Geo. L. Wilcox

Chas. E. Howard

Geo. Stiles

F. J. Colbey

J. W. Kerr

Fred Greiner

April 25, 1892      April 30, 1893

Thomas McFarlane, President

Trustees

F. S. Benthly

Jacob Ott

F. E. Smith

B. D. King

A. L. Hott

G. W. Vance

May 1, 1893      June 2, 1894

Peter B. Lamb, President

Trustees

W. H. Garner

Alfred C. Coover

A. L. Hott

Geo. W. Vance

Michael Hanley

Henry M. Scott

May 1, 1894      June 2, 1895

H. C. Riordan, President

Trustees

Clark W. Ranger

Geo. W. Vance

W. B. Thompson

W. H. Gardner

Michael Hanley

Henry M. Scott

The following men held office as Mayor and Council members of the City of Harvey:

June 3, 1895      April 30, 1896

Jonathan Mathews, Mayor

Aldermen

C. H. Applegate

J. B. Kirk

C. W. Ranger

David Reaser

John DeGraff

F. W. Kissell

J. G. Hutton

C. A. Dean

May 1, 1896      April 30, 1897

Jonathan Mathews, Mayor

Aldermen

Harry D. Sweeney  
C. W. Ranger  
J. G. Hutton  
C. A. Dean

A. Wait  
W. M. Jones  
J. B. Kirk  
John DeGraff

May 1, 1897      April 30, 1898

Clark W. Ranger, Mayor  
Aldermen

Allen G. Pierce  
A. Wait  
D. L. Williams  
Harry D. Sweeney

E. H. Winternute  
R. H. Foot  
W. M. Jones  
C. H. West

May 1, 1898      April 30, 1899

Clark W. Ranger, Mayor  
Aldermen

Geo. J. Monckton  
John A. Swett  
Allen G. Pierce  
D. T. Williams

E. N. Flewelling  
D. McCluskey  
E. H. Winternute  
C. H. West

May 1, 1899      April 30, 1900

F. A. Braley, Mayor  
Aldermen

Frederick Geiss  
D. T. Williams  
Geo. J. Monckton  
T. D. McCluskey

Geo. S. Freeman  
George Salkeld  
E. N. Flewelling  
John A. Swett

May 1, 1900      April 30, 1901

F. A. Braley, Mayor  
Aldermen

Geo. J. Monckton  
John A. Swett  
Frederick Geiss  
Geo. Salkeld

E. N. Flewelling  
A. B. Merritt  
Geo. S. Freeman  
David T. Williams

On July 2, 1900 a 5th Ward was created — Aldermen elected were William Felgman and Joseph C. Carter.

May 1, 1901      Aug. 31, 1901

F. G. Howland, Mayor  
Aldermen

J. W. Bennett  
D. T. Williams  
Joseph Carter  
Geo. J. Monckton  
William Felgman

William Stein  
T. Talbot  
E. N. Flewelling  
A. B. Merritt  
John A. Swett

F. G. Howland, Mayor, resigned Sept. 2, 1901. J. W. Bennett, Alderman, resigned in November, 1901. Joseph Carter, Alderman, resigned in November 1901.

Sept. 2, 1901      Nov. 22, 1902

E. N. Flewelling, Mayor  
Aldermen

William Stein  
T. Talbot  
G. J. Monckton  
Wm. Felgman

D. T. Williams  
E. N. Flewelling  
A. B. Merritt  
John A. Swett

Nov. 23, 1901      April 30, 1902

E. N. Flewelling, Mayor  
Aldermen

G. E. Tompkins  
G. J. Monckton  
John A. Swett  
A. B. Merritt  
William Felgman

Caleb A. Rank  
William Stein  
D. T. Williams  
T. Talbot

May 1, 1902      April 30, 1903

E. N. Flewelling, Mayor  
Aldermen

G. J. Monckton  
E. T. Osgood  
O. F. Tucker  
William Stein  
T. Talbot

F. E. Stevenson  
F. W. Dragula  
G. E. Tompkins  
D. T. Williams  
Caleb A. Rank

May 1, 1903      April 21, 1904

C. W. Ranger, Mayor  
Aldermen

Geo. L. Holler  
A. W. Campbell  
C. W. Stevens  
F. E. Stevenson  
F. W. Dragula

W. G. Eddy  
J. H. McKee  
Geo. J. Monckton  
E. T. Osgood  
Orvin T. Tucker

C. W. Ranger, Mayor, resigned Aug. 29, 1904.

April 21, 1904      April 30, 1904

W. G. Eddy, Acting Mayor  
Aldermen

Geo. L. Holler  
A. W. Campbell  
C. W. Stevens  
F. E. Stevenson  
F. W. Dragula

W. G. Eddy  
J. H. McKee  
Geo. J. Monckton  
E. T. Osgood  
Orvin F. Tucker

May 4, 1904      Aug. 31, 1904

W. G. Eddy, Acting Mayor  
Aldermen

L. Shepard  
E. T. Osgood  
Ervin Cranson  
A. W. Campbell  
C. W. Stevens

F. E. Stevenson  
F. W. Dragula  
Geo. L. Holler  
J. H. McKee  
W. G. Eddy

Sept. 1, 1904                      April 30, 1905

A. W. Campbell, Mayor  
Aldermen

L. Shepard	F. E. Stevenson
E. T. Osgood	F. W. Dragula
Ervin Cranson	Geo. L. Holler
J. H. McKee	G. W. Stevens
W. G. Eddy	

May 1, 1905                      April 30, 1906

W. E. Kerr, Mayor  
Aldermen

W. H. Hutton	Anton Werner
J. C. Lawrence	David B. Reeser
Fulton Cassler	E. T. Osgood
F. E. Stevenson	Ervin Cranson
L. Shepard	F. W. Dragula
E. T. Osgood resigned as Alderman July 3, 1905.	

May 1, 1906                      April 30, 1907

W. E. Kerr, Mayor  
Aldermen

H. D. Sweeney	F. E. Stevenson
James Powers	F. W. Dragula
Henry C. Hart	W. H. Hutton
Anton Werner	J. C. Lawrence
David B. Reeser	F. L. Cassler

May 1, 1907                      April 30, 1908

E. N. Flewelling, Mayor  
Aldermen

H. W. Carpenter	Geo. J. Monckton
J. C. Lawrence	Chas. W. Batt
C. H. Bloodgood	Harry Sweeney
F. W. Stevenson	James Powers
Fred W. Dragula	Henry C. Hart

May 1, 1908                      July 6, 1908

E. N. Flewelling, Mayor  
Aldermen

H. D. Sweeney	John G. Dale
James Powers	J. D. McLarty
Nelson Martin	H. W. Carpenter
G. J. Monckton	J. C. Lawrence
C. W. Batt	C. H. Bloodgood

July 6, 1908                      April 30, 1909

W. E. Kerr, Mayor  
Aldermen

H. D. Sweeney	John G. Dale
James Powers	J. D. McLarty
Nelson Martin	H. W. Carpenter
G. J. Monckton	J. C. Lawrence
C. W. Batt	C. H. Bloodgood

May 1, 1909                      April 30, 1910

E. M. Adams, Mayor  
Aldermen

W. L. Egleston	Geo. Sidel
A. M. Parish	Willis A. Bangs
Jos. Haines	H. D. Sweeney
John G. Dale	James Powers
J. D. Mc Larty	Nelson Martin

J. D. McLarty, Alderman, resigned Feb. 21, 1910.

May 1, 1910                      April 30, 1911

E. M. Adams, Mayor  
Aldermen

C. E. Lyons	J. C. Ellis
James Pettigrew	Chas. W. Batt
C. E. Swan	Willis L. Egleston
A. M. Parish	Geo. Sidel
Willis A. Bangs	Joseph Haines

May 1, 1911                      April 30, 1912

E. M. Adams, Mayor  
Aldermen

G. J. Monckton	A. M. Parish
F. W. Dragula	Joseph Haines
W. L. Egleston	C. E. Lyons
C. J. Ellis	James Pettigrew
C. W. Batt	C. E. Swan

Joseph Haines, Alderman, resigned March 18, 1912.

May 1, 1912                      April 30, 1913

E. M. Adams, Mayor  
Aldermen

C. E. Lyons	H. C. Ellis
Jas. Pettigrew	Emil M. Datham
R. C. Schreiber	Walter Haines
W. L. Egleston	G. J. Monckton
A. M. Parish	F. W. Dragula

## THE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

When the electorate approved changing the type of government from the mayor-alderman form to that of a mayor and four councilmen on April 16, 1912, it subsequently bestowed the honor of heading that type of government on George H. Gibson.

That he was equal to the responsibility is demonstrated by the numerous improvements in the physical aspects of the community made during his administration.

It is important to note that Mr. Gibson won the distinction of being the first mayor in the State of Illinois to function under the commission form of government inasmuch as Harvey was the first city to adopt the infant system.

Generally regarded as an "experiment" it eventually vindicated itself under the expert guidance of George Gibson and history records that "the system is now an established fact, that the 'Harvey Way' stands out pre-eminently as an example to other cities."

That the system is successful is indicated by the scores of cities which, since 1912, have adopted similar systems.

The form of government was to remain unquestioned until 1958, during the administration of Arthur E. Turngren, when a segment of the population sought a return to the aldermanic form, the same type of government that existed when the city was founded.

There appeared to be considerable basis for the arguments propounded by the advocates of the change, that the various areas of the community were assured of more localized representation with aldermen representing each of 14 wards, just as in the early days.

Petitions by the advocates of the change, having been properly filed with the city council, an election was held on November 4, 1958. The commission form of government survived, however, being retained on a vote of 4323 to 3219.

George H. Gibson served first a two year term from May 1, 1913 to April 30, 1915, then was re-elected to a full four-year term from May 1, 1915 to April 30, 1919.

Serving with him as commissioners of city departments were: (1913-1915) H. W. Carpenter, Frank Isenberger, Walter Haines and George A. Mahan: (1915-1919) H. W. Carpenter, George A. Mahan, Walter Haines and Albert G. Foster.

It is significant to note that while there was considerable turnover in the makeup of the councils of early years, that turnover has not been so marked in the years since. Although 49 years have passed since the commission form of government was adopted, the city has been served by only five mayors. Matt Stobbs served two terms; Frank W. Bruggemann, four terms; Charles H. Applegate, a portion of Mayor Bruggeman's term upon his death in January, 1942; Arthur E. Turngren, four terms; and William B. Kane, incumbent mayor who took office on May 1, 1959.

After Mr. Gibson, the mayors, the lengths of their terms and the men who comprised their respective councils are as follows:

May 1, 1919	April 30, 1923
Matt Stobbs, Mayor	
Commissioners	
J. Clyde Ellis	Harry G. Foltz
Geo. A. Mahan	Bert Timmons
May 1, 1923	April 30, 1927
Matt Stobbs, Mayor	
Commissioners	
Harry G. Foltz	Fred Fowler
Walter Haines	William L. Voss
May 1, 1927	April 30, 1931
Frank W. Bruggemann, Mayor	
Commissioners	
Edward Anderson	James A. Bates
J. Clyde Ellis	Ray T. Spencer

May 1, 1931      April 30, 1935

Frank W. Bruggemann, Mayor  
Commissioners

Einar B. Bloom  
J. W. Chapman

Everett J. Harris  
William L. Voss

May 1, 1935      April 30, 1939

Frank W. Bruggemann, Mayor  
Commissioners

Arthur E. Turngren  
Norman C. Gallett

George Fisher  
Chas. H. Applegate

May 1, 1939      Jan. 10, 1942

Frank W. Bruggemann, Mayor  
Commissioners

Chas. H. Applegate, Jr.  
Norman C. Gallett

Arthur E. Turngren  
Einar B. Bloom

Jan. 10, 1942      April 30, 1943

Charles H. Applegate, Jr., Acting Mayor  
Commissioners

Arthur E. Turngren  
Einar B. Bloom

Norman C. Gallett

May 1, 1943      April 30, 1951

Arthur E. Turngren, Mayor  
Commissioners

William E. Powers  
Norman C. Gallett

Einar B. Bloom  
Burton Evans

May 1, 1951      April 30, 1955

Arthur E. Turngren, Mayor  
Commissioners

George D. Gilley  
Wm. A. McLaren

Einar B. Bloom  
Burton Evans

May 1, 1955      April 30, 1955

Arthur E. Turngren, Mayor  
Commissioners

Arthur E. Christian  
William A. McLaren

George D. Gilley  
Harold Wetmore

May 1, 1959      April 30, 1963

William B. Kane, Mayor  
Commissioners

George Dennis  
John Abraham

William B. Schau  
Harold Wetmore

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN HARVEY

Under the commission form of government the mayor is president of the council and presides at its meetings. He supervises all departments and reports to the council for its action on all matters requiring attention in any department. The commissioner, accounts and finance, is vice-president of the council and in case of a vacancy in the office of mayor or the absence or inability of the mayor performs the duties of mayor. The council and its members possess all executive, administrative and legislative powers. These powers are distributed among the following departments:

1. Department of Public Affairs
2. Department of Accounts and Finance
3. Department of Public Health and Safety
4. Department of Streets and Public Improvements
5. Department of Public Property

Members of the council are elected at large (not wards) for four-year terms. They must be qualified electors of the city; have resided here at least one year prior to their election; and must not have been defaulters to the city, nor have been convicted of crime in the Illinois courts. The salary of the council members is \$900 per year; \$1,200 per year for the mayor. The mayor also receives a salary of \$900 per year as liquor commissioner and each council member \$600 per year as member of the Board of Local Improvements. In addition to the mayor and council, the office of police magistrate is elective.

The council appoints the city clerk, city treasurer, corporation counsel, health officer, city engineer, chief of police, fire chief, superintendent of streets and water departments, building inspector and electrical and plumbing inspectors.

The Board of Local Improvements has the power to levy special assessments or special taxes for local improvement.

The mayor and council name a firm of accountants for the annual audit, the Civil Service Commission, a Board of Zoning, Library Board and Planning Commission.

The city clerk, under the supervision of the city council, prepares the annual budget which is approved by the city council as a whole; no one member of the council is the budget making authority.

A number of governmental bodies other than the city regulate various aspects of community life. The Harvey Park district operates independently as do the separately elected school boards. Harvey also lies in two townships, Thornton and Bremen, which regulate other phases of civic activities. For instance, general welfare assistance is largely administered by the townships as well as tax assessments and collection, and the construction and maintenance of certain roads. The county government also has powers in the conduct of elections, tax assessment and collection, public welfare, courts, and certain health and zoning regulations. School districts operate under the general supervision of the county superintendent of schools. The South Cook County Mosquito Abatement District, and Suburban Tuberculosis District provide services for which Harvey people pay a property tax.

The State of Illinois actually prescribes what we may or may not do as a city and the maximum tax that may be levied for specific governmental purposes. In addition, the state enters into the areas of public health and welfare and highways, and it exercises some further authority over schools.

Sources of municipal revenue include the property tax, sales tax, business licenses, fines, and vehicle tax.

In connection with municipal indebtedness, the issuance of general obligation bonds must be submitted to the voters. The city debt limit is two and one-half per cent of the last known assessed valuation. This limitation does not apply to certain public improvements. Revenue bonds may be issued without submission to voters; the latter are payable from receipts of public enterprises. School district debt limit is five per cent of assessed valuation. State law provides that the electors may petition for a change in the form of local government subject to approval by a majority of the voters.

As regards governmental personnel, administration, most state, county and local employees are under civil service law which sets forth job qualifications, methods of hiring and dismissal, and promotion requirements. However, there are some positions which do not have civil service protection and are on a patronage basis.

An essential of a good personnel system is an adequate classification program which includes desirable recruiting standards, a pay plan based upon merit and ability, and good employee relations.



MEMBERS OF ONE OF HARVEY'S EARLY POLICE DEPARTMENTS. SEATED LEFT TO RIGHT, CHARLES McMANNIS, JAMES BATES, GEORGE GORE. STANDING ARE HENRY WEBER AND GEORGE SWANSON



HARVEY'S FIRST MOTORIZED FIRE TRUCK.

## CHIEFS OF POLICE

Between 1891 and 1894 the city was served by a constabulary but city archives do not reveal who held these positions. From that point to the present the following have served as chiefs of police:

Ralph Lane .....	1894 - 1895
M. G. Alexander .....	1895 - 1897
James Bates .....	1897 - 1907
John Stout .....	1907 - 1911
George Whyler .....	1911 - 1919
James Tomlinson .....	1919 - 1921
George Swanson .....	1921 - 1927
Everett Harris .....	1927 - 1929
George Swanson .....	1929 - 1939
Albert Roll .....	1939 - 1951
Matt Romer .....	1951 - (present chief)

## FIRE MARSHALS

Frank Bartle .....	1891 - 1892
John Ott .....	1892 - 1916
Adam Bouk .....	1916 - 1918
Jacob Fletcher .....	1918 - 1923
John Hough .....	1923 - 1927

Charles Madsen .....	1934 - 1943
Fred Hoffman .....	1943 - 1947
Carl Stanger .....	1947 - 1955
Edward Mulder .....	1955 - (present marshal)

## CITY ATTORNEYS

Daniel Reamer .....	1891 - 1892
George E. Stowe .....	1892 - 1892
Frederic Hebard .....	1892 - 1893
George E. Stowe .....	1893 - 1894
Charles P. Huey .....	1894 - 1895
Frank Stobbs .....	1895 - 1903
Thomas C. Stobbs .....	1903 - 1907
Frederic R. DeYoung .....	1907 - 1919
Louis H. Geiman .....	1919 - 1921
Thomas C. Stobbs .....	1921 - 1927
Frank E. Foster .....	1927 - 1931
John T. Whitehead .....	1931 - 1935
Harry A. Lambert .....	1935 - 1938
William F. Donahue .....	1938 - 1939
Harry A. Lambert .....	1939 - 1943
Herbert C. Berggren .....	1943 - 1959
Edwin A. McGowan .....	1959 -

## POLICE MAGISTRATES

Samuel A. Harris .....	1896 - 1900
Joseph C. Bloodgood .....	1900 - 1908
Jesse D. Coale .....	1908 - 1912
James A. Bates .....	1912 - 1919
Henry I. Heckler .....	1919 - 1927
Charles H. Applegate .....	1927 - 1931
Joseph S. Flaherty .....	1931 - 1939
Herbert C. Berggren .....	1939 - 1943
William B. Kane .....	1943 - 1947
Neil E. VanderVeen .....	1947 - 1951
William B. Kane .....	1951 - 1959
Harry A. Lambert .....	1959 - 1962
Ronald A. Crane .....	1962 -

## CITY CLERKS

C. T. McKee .....	1891 - 1892
D. H. McGilvray .....	1892 - 1894
F. W. Gage .....	1894 - 1896
A. G. Coover .....	1896 - 1901
R. E. Colerick .....	1901 - 1913
J. A. Alten .....	1913 - 1927
F. C. Norton .....	1927 - 1951
Bertha A. Genovese .....	July to September, 1951
Robert K. Bentley .....	1951 to present



PUBLIC LIBRARY, HARVEY, ILL.

## HARVEY PUBLIC LIBRARY

Harvey's first library was founded in 1898 with the formation of the Harvey Library Association, a subscription organization whose members paid dues of 5 cents a year for the privilege of borrowing books.

Founders were Prof. F. L. Miller, Miss Georgia Mynard, Mrs. C. J. McKee and Miss Myrtle Lister.

In February, 1903, the city council established a library and reading room by ordinance and appointed a board of directors consisting of Prof. Miller, Alex Dennison, W. H. Miller, J. C. Bloodgood, Dr. G. A. Stevenson, O. J. Adams and R. E. Colerick.

The board eventually contacted Andrew Carnegie, a Scottish philanthropist who had subsidized hundreds of libraries throughout the world from his fabulous fortune.

One of the Carnegie requests was that the city provide a site and this the board did, acquiring the property at 155th Street and Turlington Avenue where the library still stands. Mr. Carnegie approved a bequest of \$12,500 after the city had acquired the site, cost of which was underwritten by voluntary subscriptions and by an allotment from the city.

Contract for construction of the building was let on July 17, 1905 for \$11,672. Mr. Carnegie promptly increased his grant to \$13,500 to help meet unforeseen construction costs. The structure was dedicated in May, 1906 with more than 2,500 volumes lining its shelves.

President of the board at that time was Dr. G. A. Stevenson and its members included the Messers. Eddy, Daniels, DeYoung, Werner, Rundle, Thompson and Burkdoll. The librarian was Edith E. Schmelzel. Although he had retired from the board, Prof. Miller maintained an active interest in the library's operation and helped increase its services over the next 25 years.

Like other public institutions, the library had its trying moments during the Depression of the 1930's, but it stayed alive, eventually recovered and then moved steadily forward.

There are several interesting sidelights in the library's history, one of these in 1911 when the board decreed "that all books which have been in homes where there are contagious diseases must be returned to the library for burning and families having them must provide replacements."

In 1931, under the leadership of Mrs. Ethel Zimmerman, the board of directors established a children's library and since there has been a remarkable growth in the use of library facilities by the younger generation.

Many leading residents contributed their talents toward building a successful library operation. These include, beside the founding group, Frank Trott, Mrs. Wilbur Day and Mrs. James Scully.

As librarian, Miss Schmelzel has been succeeded by Estella Ellis, Mrs. Sam Daniels, Marcia Broek, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Hazel Wegener, the present librarian.

The growth of the library in terms of both usage and books has been impressive. From its original 2,500 volumes in 1906 the library now possesses 50,000. Access through the local library to the limitless resources of the Illinois State Library is also available. A mobile service is provided for patients at Ingalls Memorial hospital.

In addition to Harvey residents who use the facilities there are more than 800 non-residents who take advantage of them. The annual circulation of books today is in excess of 150,000, an average per citizen of 4.5 books annually, far above the national figure.

The library has had many benefactors during the years, the most important being the Harvey Woman's Club, the Harvey Junior Woman's Club, the American Legion and the American Legion Auxiliary.

## HARVEY PARK DISTRICT

In another chapter is recorded the details of the founding of the Harvey park system during the administration of George H. Gibson.

From that point until 1946 when a Harvey Park District was formed by affirmation of the voters, the affairs of the park system were administered by the city council.

Establishment of the district necessitated the election of a Board of Commissioners and William Hayes was the president of the first board. Members were Charles Boese, Joseph Marek, Norman Broderick and Bert Krogh.

Mr. Marek and Mr. Krogh are still members of that board.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Hayes as president in 1952 Charles Boese was elected to the presidency and continued to serve until 1962 when he resigned and moved from the city. Mrs. Freda Sweet, who succeeded Norman Broderick on the board, currently serves as president.

Other present day board members are Mrs. Genevieve Cherry, elected in 1959, and Les Duncan, who was appointed a member upon the resignation of Mr. Boese.

Some idea of the growth of the district is indicated in its expanded holdings. Although its original jurisdiction was only over Harmon Park at 149th Street and Broadway, it now administers the affairs of 17 neighborhood parks located in every area of the city.

The district has traditionally operated on a minimum budget. That for the current year adopted in September, 1962, is \$60,500.

# HIGHLIGHTS IN THE ADMINISTRATIONS OF MAYORS AND CITY COUNCILS UNDER THE COMMISSION FORM OF GOVERNMENT

GEORGE H. GIBSON  
(1913-1919)

Although Harvey's early officials had done much for their community (and historical evidence of their accomplishments will be found elsewhere in this document) the modern city as it is known today began to take definite form immediately after the adoption of the commission form of government. And it was George H. Gibson and his dedicated council members who laid much of the foundation upon which the city's future was erected.

The achievements are legion and include such improvements as the installation of a new fire alarm system, the motorizing of the fire department and remodeling of the city hall.

The Gibson administration was successful in equalizing the price of gas to conform with the heat units of the same commodity. It fought what was considered an unwarranted increase demanded by the Harvey Light and Water Company, charging violation of contract. A successful campaign for lower electric light rates was staged and although a similar campaign, with the goal of having a viaduct constructed at Halsted Street and the Indiana Harbor Belt Railroad to relieve congestion caused by switching locomotives, was staged, this represented an unattained objective. The same situation exists today.

A Park Committee, the forebear of the present Harvey Park Board, was named by Mayor Gibson and its efforts resulted in the acquisition of a square block, site of today's Harmon Park, bounded by Broadway and Main Streets and 148th and 149th Streets. The site, records reveal, was obtained without cost to the city, except for improvements.

All of the city's alleys were widened as were many of the city streets. Halsted Street and Park Avenue were transformed from unimproved to cement thoroughfares. The groundwork was laid also for widening 147th Street, a project accomplished several years later.

Fourteen blocks of sewers were installed and plans formulated for more.

An ordinance was passed and contracts let for the elevation of the Illinois Central tracks from the Grand Trunk railroad south to the city limits and extending into the railroad's Markham Yards north of Homewood.

Mayor Gibson's administration is credited with having successfully preserved attractive railroad fare rates although carriers were increasing these rates to neighboring communities. It is credited also with having preserved attractive telephone rates.

Biographers cite Mr. Gibson as "having dedicated" the name of Harvey upon the records of war fame in Washington, D.C. Because of his ceaseless efforts the city became famed as the 250 per cent city (because of its oversubscribing the purchase of Liberty Bonds) during the first great World War. Hartford, Connecticut is reported as the only other city in America with a record that approached that of Harvey.

The memoirs of Mr. Gibson provide much material concerning the city's development and contain the details which led to the adoption of the commission form of government under which he was to serve as the first mayor.

Mr. Gibson, however, takes little personal credit for the change. Rather, he

credited the Hon. Frederic R. DeYoung, who still ranks as Harvey's greatest contribution to the profession of law.

It was Mr. DeYoung, Mr. Gibson related, who as a member of the House of Representatives of the State of Illinois, introduced and successfully pursued until adopted, a law permitting communities to adopt the new form of government that had its birth in Galveston, Texas.

"The commission form of government," Mr. Gibson noted, "was discussed nationally following the terrible Galveston flood and designed to accomplish the rebirth of that city. Ordinary political processes were unadaptable. The movement spread, found favor, and the commission form of government was adopted by many progressive communities."

It was during the Gibson administration, too, that the ground work was laid for the multi-million dollar water system owned by the Harvey of today.

Mr. Gibson recalled that "existing law bound the City of Chicago to furnish water at the city limits to outlying territory immediately adjacent to it.

"In the case of Harvey some three miles stretched between its limits and that of Chicago. We were not in the 'immediately adjacent class.' Harvey, however, applied and it was once again that our good friend, city attorney and state representative, Frederic R. DeYoung, who came to the rescue of his community."

The Hon. Mr. DeYoung was able to secure the legislation needed to force Chicago to furnish water to communities not only adjacent but contiguous to it, and at the same prices as were charged the customers in that city.

"Mains were laid immediately, Harvey was connected to the City of Chicago's water system and the most potent threat of water famine here was ended. And just in time, for the artesian wells that had been supplying the water were rapidly nearing the point of exhaustion. At the same time, there was a noticeable upgrading in the quality of the water because of the chemical treatment it received at the water cribs in Lake Michigan."

Mr. Gibson also provides for this history detailed information concerning the establishment of a park system.

"Harvey was without the vestige of a park, and again it was Frederic DeYoung who came to the rescue.

Harvey's north side real estate was burdened with large numbers of public improvement bonds which had been issued for payment on wooden sidewalks, long since decayed or floated away. Many of the bonds were in default, a great hindrance to the free interchange of real estate in the city.

"An unidentified holder of a large parcel of blighted property and Frederic DeYoung entered into an arrangement whereby in consideration of the release of liability occasioned by the defaulted bonds, and the vacation of a part of a street (149th) the owner deeded over the property to the city free of charge." As has been heretofore stated, this is the site of what is now Harmon Park.

Although Mr. Gibson would have named the park after his friend and the city benefactor, Frederic R. DeYoung, this was not to be. It became known as Harmon Park after the city had been awarded a \$2000 prize in 1924 by the Harmon Foundation as the "best community in which to raise a family." In gratitude for the gift, the city named its park in his honor.

## THE STOBBS ADMINISTRATION (1919 - 1927)

A brief return to the administration of George H. Gibson is necessary as

background for the events which led to the election of Matthew Stobbs and a complete new city council in 1919.

It will be recalled that Mr. Gibson assumed office in 1915 and before the next election in 1919 the nation had become involved in World War I. This conflict resulted in many necessary public works retrenchments. An edict by President Woodrow Wilson was scrupulously observed by Mayor Gibson and a halt was called to local public improvements of all kinds in cooperation with the all-out war effort. Proposed street, sewer and water extension projects were among those which were halted while efforts were diverted to selling War Bonds.

It is ironic, indeed, that this display of patriotism was what led, in 1919, to the ousting of the Gibson administration and the emergence of a new council led by Matthew Stobbs.

The plot to upset the Gibson council was hatched one month before the filing period in the Schultz and Stobbs cigar store.

Walter Haines, who was to go down in defeat with the Gibson council, insists that details of the coup were planned by the cigar store proprietors, Matt Stobbs and August Schultz, Joe Bloodgood, George Woodward, Fred Fowler, Harry Foltz and Lonnie Kraay. Strategy called for attacking the Gibson group as a "Do nothing council," an attack which left the latter helpless in view of its adherence to the government's demand for financial austerity.

A ticket was formed consisting of Matt Stobbs for mayor and Harry G. Foltz, George Mahan, Bert Timmons and Joseph Clyde Ellis for commissioners. Actually, the group was interested mainly in creating a contest and held little hope of defeating the popular Mr. Gibson. Mahan, a member of the Gibson council, bolted the incumbents after receiving a letter from Mayor Gibson suggesting he retire from public life because of his age. He used the contents of the letter strategically as campaign material — and it proved a wise political move because Mahan topped the voting for the victorious Stobbs combine.

What was accomplished by the Stobbs regime in its first term from 1919 to 1923 has not been documented, but he was re-elected for another term, as were two of his councilmen, Fred Fowler and Harry Foltz. Walter Haines returned to the council after a four-year absence and William L. Voss, Sr. was elected as the fourth commissioner.

The lack of public improvements over a long period led to a public clamor for paved streets, more adequate sewers, and water line extensions.

The council acceded, the first sizeable improvement being the paving of 157th Street from Commercial Avenue to Halsted Street, and all those streets running south from 157th Street to 159th Street from Commercial to Halsted.

Sewer improvements and water extensions and street paving were effected on Ashland and Marshfield Avenues from Spaulding Avenue to 154th Street.

Next came paving, water and sewer improvements in West Harvey and in North Harvey, all of the work petitioned for by the residents who, it is said, were happy until the receipt of the special assessment tax bills.

An extension to bring water from Chicago to Harvey was installed and the city's first water reservoir constructed, a reservoir which is in use today.

Another community improvement during the Stobbs administration was the construction of the swimming pool at 149th Street and Broadway at a cost of \$17,000.

The Stobbs administration had its troubles, however, and at a meeting on May 17, 1926, a petition containing more than 1,500 signatures was presented to the city clerk, John Alten, asking the recall of Mayor Stobbs and Commissioners Foltz, Fowler, Haines and Voss.

The petition, originated by R. O. Livers, John Dzeidzina, Julius R. Meyer and I. Z. Hague, asked that the books of account of the City of Harvey be made available to auditors for the purpose of audit.

This forced the council to appear in Superior court but, through the efforts of Thomas Stobbs who served as counsel for the group, the suit was dismissed by Judge Barnes on the premise that the petition was not properly drawn and contained fraudulent signatures. The hearing lasted 30 minutes.

However, this merely intensified the anger of the citizenry and numerous meetings rallying around the slogan "throw the rascals out" led to one of the most heated election campaigns in Harvey history.

Commissioner Haines recalls that he and the other members of the Stobbs administration staged a tremendous parade about two weeks prior to the election. Hundreds of paraders marched through every area of the community leaving the sponsors with what were to become false hopes for success.

When the votes had been counted the "Clean Sweep" ticket organized by Frank W. Bruggemann had accomplished its objective and "threw the rascals out".

"The Four Horsemen," as the Stobbs council came to be known, not too affectionately, had taken their "last ride".

## THE BRUGGEMANN ADMINISTRATION

(1927 - 1943)

One of the most colorful of Harvey's mayors and a personality whose political influence was widely acknowledged was Frank W. Bruggemann, elected first on the "Clean Sweep" ticket in April, 1927, and re-elected in 1931, 1935 and 1939.

His last term was interrupted, however, by his death on January 11, 1942 and the then Commissioner of Finance, Charles H. Applegate, Jr., was named by the city council to fill the vacancy.

Mr. Bruggemann was mayor during what was perhaps the most trying period in the city's history, the Depression of the early 1930's, when Harvey, an industrial community, was severely affected.

Unemployment was high, tax collections were low and the local government suffered immeasurably because of the lack of income. The normal government services were necessarily curtailed, some eliminated entirely. City employees, in lieu of cash were required to accept scrip, the monetary value of which was limited and as a medium of exchange it was next to valueless. Later, these public servants received portions of their stipends in the form of tax anticipation warrants. Both of these exchange mediums represented city obligations that had to be redeemed at a later date. The practice of using scrip was eventually ruled illegal by a Federal court.

Frank Bruggemann was born in Chicago on October 27, 1892, came to Harvey in 1912 and died here on January 11, 1942.

From his arrival here until his death he played an active role in civic life. He and Pearl Kerr Vedder, the daughter of William E. Kerr, one of the city's most prominent citizens, a mayor in the early years and Harvey's first undertaker, were married in October, 1915. Upon the death of Mr. Kerr he carried on the W. E. Kerr funeral business.

It was the Bruggemann forces which conducted probably the "hottest" political campaign in the city's history. With Joseph Clyde Ellis, James A. Bates, Edward Anderson and Ray T. Spencer he formed the "Clean Sweep"

ticket, and the election proved the name was no misnomer, every member of the Matt Stobbs administration being swept out of office.

So, too, were those holding appointive positions eliminated. The city hall had an entirely new look with Fred G. Hudson as treasurer, Frank E. Foster as attorney, Paul Robinson as engineer, Everett Harris as chief of police, and Frank C. Norton as clerk.

After an uneventful four-year term in the course of which the depression had set in, Frank Bruggemann was again elected mayor. New members of the council were Einar Bloom, Everett Harris, Joseph W. Chapman and William L. Voss, Sr.

With the depression at its height a program of public improvements became impossible until Franklin Delano Roosevelt, president of the United States, asked that local works projects be set up to provide work for the unemployed which were increasing in alarming numbers. Under the plan the Federal government was to contribute a large portion of the money and the municipalities the balance.

This formed the background for the inauguration of a project which became the subject of much controversy in the years to follow.

Years before, the Calumet Union Drainage Ditch had been created to stem the flow of water from areas southwest of Harvey which, on occasion, inundated the city. A deep, open ditch was dug along 161st Street west to Robey Avenue where another ditch was dug which ran directly north to the Calumet river.

A plan was devised to place huge tile in the open ditches and cover it with earth. Mayor Bruggemann, Commissioner William Voss, Sr. and Walter Haines met with District Congressman Edward J. Kelly at Forest Park and the congressman subsequently presented the plan to the government authorities. Harvey's project was approved by the Works Progress Administration which supervised similar projects throughout the nation.

The Whiting Corporation foundry was closed at the time and arrangements were made to use it for casting the huge tile that were needed. Men were provided with jobs there and others set to cleaning the ditches to prepare for the laying of the tile.

The first roadblock encountered as the work progressed came when several hundred men were sent from Chicago to engage in the local work. It was Mayor Bruggemann and Commissioner Voss who protested violently on the basis that the jobs here should be filled by local people. They won their point and the Chicagoans were withdrawn.

Under terms of the project the city was to furnish certain tools and equipment and when possible these were bought from local merchants.

Legend has it that several persons prominent in the Bruggemann campaigns were incensed when they failed to receive appointments to various public positions and banded together to cause the administration considerable embarrassment.

Inferring that there was some dishonesty in the purchasing negotiations, the group appealed to the United States government and Federal agents were sent here to investigate the purchases of wheelbarrows, shovels, and much other equipment being used on the job. The plot blew up when documents were produced to show the purchases had been made locally at near the merchants' cost and that the transactions were legal.

At any rate, the project took about a year to complete, although the WPA workers were required to vacate the Whiting foundry when the company resumed its operations.

Despite the allegations of his enemies, Frank Bruggemann was extremely popular. His efforts to keep the local banks open during the depression runs and his efforts to keep the city on a sound financial basis by rigid economies were, perhaps, not completely successful and there was much suffering.

However, as the depression ran its course and as conditions became gradually better local projects were resumed on a limited scale. Additional streets were paved and both the sewer and water systems were extended.

The confidence of the people in Mayor Bruggemann was expressed once again at the polls when he was re-elected for a third term in 1935 when his council was composed of Arthur E. Turngren, Charles Applegate, Jr., Norman T. Gallett and George P. Fisher. Once again in 1939 he was re-elected, his regime ending with his death on January 11, 1942.

It was during the Bruggemann administration that the purchase of the Piazza building on Broadway was consummated in 1936. Bought for \$20,000 it proved to be a wise investment. For many years and until it was destroyed by fire, it housed the city fire department. The upstairs area was rented, first to the Magic Chef (American Stove Co.) Club and then the Harvey Moose lodge at a rental fee of \$225 per month. The rent was applied on the purchase price and it became unnecessary to ask for approval of a bond issue or make the payment from current city funds.

The wisdom of the investment was vindicated following the disastrous fire on January 9, 1958 which gutted the building. The city received an \$85,000 settlement from the insurance company and the money was placed in a special account for the erection of a new station at a later date, a project that was begun during the administration of Arthur E. Turngren.

Perhaps it should be recalled that Frank Bruggemann was involved in the closest election in the city's history. It was in 1935 when Einar B. Bloom, a member of the city council challenged for the mayoralty and in the April election he lost to his opponent by the small margin of 59 votes — 3,464 to 3,405. The closeness of the election led to many theories on how it was won: However, despite stories of "shenanigans" in the voting in one west side precinct, the threat of a Bloom recount never materialized and the verdict stood.

Actually, his winning the mayorship was not Mr. Bruggemann's political baptism. He had served as the city's treasurer from 1923 until 1927 when he was first elected mayor. On the state level he served as president of the Illinois Municipal League in 1937.

## THE TURNGREN ADMINISTRATION

(1943 - 1959)

Arthur E. Turngren's length of public service is exceeded by no other individual in Harvey's history, twenty-four years overall, eight years a Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, and sixteen years as mayor.

Mr. Turngren was to serve during this long tenure a community victimized by the depression of the early 1930's, and the revival of that community during the succeeding years of his service.

He was a witness to a community suffering from unemployment, from low tax collections, from inability to meet its financial obligations to city workers. Yet, he was to witness also the rebirth of the community and he played an important part in its rehabilitation and its restoration to a thriving city during his sixteen years at the helm of its government.

As an active and dedicated member of the city council he participated in

the negotiations during the administration of Frank W. Bruggemann that resulted in the purchase of the Piazza building at 15315 Broadway for the insignificant sum of \$20,000, and it was during Mr. Turngren's term as mayor that the debt on the building, bought at a fraction of its construction cost, was liquidated and permitted removal of the city fire department from inadequate quarters in the city hall.

The building was to serve well the purpose for which it was purchased until January 9, 1958 when it was swept by one of the most sensational fires in the city's history. The fire resulted from an explosion in an adjoining building which housed an automotive garage and salesroom and it spread with such great rapidity that even with the help of fire departments from a number of adjacent villages, it was gutted. This forced the removal of the fire department to temporary quarters in the Thorsen garage building at 15426 Broadway. Certain fire-fighting equipment was also moved to a new fire station constructed during the Turngren administration at 147th Street and Vincennes Road.

The second floor of the structure, rented to the Harvey Moose lodge, was completely destroyed and the structure reduced to a badly-damaged one-story building. There was, however, no loss in equipment suffered because of the prompt action by both regular and volunteer members of the fire department.

Plans were immediately set in motion to acquire a new centrally-located site for the department, with George E. Gilley, Commissioner of Public Health and Safety, heading the official committee entrusted with the responsibility.

After an adjustment of the loss by the company holding the insurance, the city received \$85,000 as a settlement and the fund was placed into a special account to be used only for the erection of a new fire station.

Immediately the council went into negotiations which resulted in the purchase of a plot of ground at the southwest corner of 156th Street and Center Avenue on May 27, 1958 for \$13,500.

Plans were drawn and specifications set for a new structure by E. Layton Flanagan, a Harvey Architect. A contract was let on November 19, 1958 to the Degenhart Construction Company for the construction of the building at a price of \$127,406, this to be paid for from the insurance on the fire loss, plus city receipts from the state sales tax from which the city had begun to receive income in August, 1955.

The proceeds from the sales tax had come to be an important source of city income and had been used to liquidate outstanding tax anticipation warrants and to reduce levies normally assessed against real estate.

Before the conclusion of the Turngren administration the building was nearly complete, only some interior work and landscaping remaining to be done.

A decision was made to convert the burned-out fire station of Broadway to a police station. Engineering studies indicated the building, despite its condition after the fire, was structurally sound, and a big clean-up job followed. Debris was removed, a new roof and front built. The building, however, was not completed and occupied until a later date.

Plans were inaugurated to purchase the property south of the building for off-street parking, but the plans never materialized and eventually it was bought by the South Suburban Safeway Lines, Incorporated, and a bus garage erected in 1961.

Perhaps the greatest achievement of the Turngren administration was the extension of the antiquated sewer system, a project approved by the voters. Details of the project are recorded in a preceding portion of this volume under the heading "The Great Floods of History."

# THE KANE ADMINISTRATION

(1959 - )

Born in Chicago on December 31, 1912, William B. Kane, the present mayor of the City of Harvey, was brought here by his parents in 1923 and the greater part of his schooling was received in the local public schools.

A lawyer, he became interested in politics even before his graduation in 1948 from the DePaul University School of Law, where he attended evening classes.

While attending college he was active in municipal affairs and served as a member of the Harvey Zoning Board of Appeals and the Harvey Planning Commission.

A member of the Democratic party during his first years in politics, Kane later became affiliated with the Republican party and today, besides being the mayor of Harvey, he serves as the Republican Committeeman of Thornton township.

His first elective office was that of police magistrate in Harvey to which he was elected in 1943. Defeated by a small margin for the office in 1947, by Neil Van Der Veen, he came back and won the office once more in 1951.

Mr. Kane was elected to the board of education of Thornton Township High School District 205 in 1950. In 1953 he was named president, succeeding Edwin Waterman, who retired. It was during Mr. Kane's term as president that the new \$6,000,000 Thornridge High School in Dolton was erected.

He resigned his school board presidency and membership when he decided to seek the mayoralty of the city in 1958 in a contest against Arthur E. Turngren.

The campaign leading up to the election on April 7, 1959 was intense and resulted in one of the closest elections in the city's history. The results from the last precinct to report settled the issue and Kane was announced as the victor by a margin of 109 votes, the count being 4,459 to 4,360.

The Turngren forces carried their fight to the Chicago Board of Election Commissioners which supervised all local elections and at a dramatic recount in the Chicago city hall on April 17 the final count was determined to be 4,443 to 4,319 with Kane's official margin 124 votes.

Promising fiscal responsibility the Kane administration during the first year compiled a surplus of \$90,949. A change in procedure called for an investment program which saw city funds converted into short term government bonds.

Considerable city equipment was replaced, or modernized. Vehicle license laws were revised to increase revenue from this source, stricter enforcement of business license laws was accomplished and the Building Department fee collection system was more closely supervised.

Several projects instituted during the Turngren administration were brought to completion during the early months of the Kane regime. These included the new fire station at 156th Street and Center Avenue which replaced the station burned out in a fire in January, 1958.

The station contains the most modern equipment known in the fire fighting and prevention field.

The Police department has also been housed in new headquarters which were occupied by the Fire department prior to the fire which gutted the building on Broadway.

This project was also inaugurated during the Turngren administration but not completed until funds were made available after the Kane administration took over. It is now a completely modern building, fully equipped with a new

cell block, office files and furniture, offices, interrogation room, officers' locker rooms, a new heating plant and everything needed for a smoothly functioning department.

Other accomplishments of the administration include the adoption of new food handling laws and a new law regulating the operation of taxicabs.

The city's water supply has been greatly augmented during the present administration and although the population has grown steadily the increased demand for water has been met. This was accomplished by the installation of a 24-inch main across the Calumet river which greatly improves the local supply.

Other water department improvements include a new emergency power generator which takes over when the current from normal sources fails and a new vacuum breaker pump which eliminates vacuums and head pressures.

Considerable improvement has also been effected in the Street department which is as completely automated as possible. Both equipment and personnel have been augmented to improve service to the public. The new garbage packers have been added to the department fleet, as has an eductor unit for cleaning catch basins.

Every service offered by the Street department has been improved, including ice control and snow removal.

Formerly housed in crowded quarters on 153rd Street, the Street department now occupies a well-constructed brick building at 152nd and Wood Streets which the city purchased from the local Veterans of Foreign Wars post for \$50,000.

In view of the fact that the 153rd Street building was sold to the South Suburban Safeway Lines for use as a garage for the sum of \$36,500 the purchase of the VFW building appeared to be a worthwhile transaction.

The present council also negotiated for the sale for \$80,000 of the city-owned parking lot at the northeast corner of 153rd Street and Turlington Avenue and the site now contains an imposing colonial-type structure occupied by the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company.

The annexation of an area in the southern portion of the Village of Phoenix was consummated during the present administration.

Among other improvements effected during the past three years was the installation of a public comfort station in the city hall.

Despite an impressive list of civic improvements, the Kane administration has had its trying moments. Perhaps the greatest crisis it has faced was occasioned by the proposed purchase in 1962 of the Harvey Federal Savings and Loan Association building at 182 East 154th Street as a replacement for the now antiquated city hall.

Although it was generally conceded that the need for a new city hall existed sentiment as to the proposed purchase was varied. Many thought the price attractive, others did not. Many were apprehensive over what they regarded as the "speed" with which the negotiations were to be completed.

A Citizens' committee appointed by Mayor Kane recommended its purchase, but a segment of the population was adamant in its opposition with the result that the time limit for its purchase passed without action by the council which was itself divided on the proposition.

A minor crisis developed late this year concerning the replacement of Police Magistrate Harry A. Lambert who died before the expiration of his term. In two separate actions the council first approved petitioning the Cook County Judge to appoint an acting magistrate and then submitted a request to the Cook County Board of Commissioners to fill the vacancy. The situation produced differences of opinion among the council members but it was finally

resolved with the appointment of a Harvey attorney, Ronald Crane, by the Cook County board. Crane's term will conclude simultaneously with those of the city council members in the election of April, 1963.

# HISTORY OF EDUCATION

*"Next in importance to freedom  
and justice is popular education,  
without which neither freedom  
nor justice can be permanently  
maintained."*

*James A. Garfield*



## THE SCHOOL SYSTEM

"If it is true that the character and culture of a community may be judged by its schools, the people of Harvey must be acknowledged to be in the front rank of progressive American citizenship," an unknown writer said many years ago.

And that statement is even more applicable in the year 1962 than it was when the above words were penned in 1900.

When Harvey was founded but one small school known as the "White School House" stood within its boundaries. It had been erected in 1883 on the east side of what is now Morgan Street between 151st and 152nd Streets.

The building and one teacher staff was sufficient to meet the educational needs of the hamlet until the year of 1891-1892 when the enrollment leaped spectacularly to 655 pupils. The community was faced with a grave problem.

It was then that Frank L. Miller was hired to reorganize the entire educational system.

Mr. Miller had arrived in Harvey to assume the superintendency of a two-story frame school building at 147th Street and Vincennes Road. This was a private academy founded by Water Thomas Mills, a developer of the Academy addition to Harvey's north side. The Academy existed only for a short time, being supplanted by Harvey high school.

But it was Mr. Miller who actually became the "father" of the Harvey grade school system.

"I well remember," Mr. Miller wrote in 1940, "when I was re-organizing the school system in the Fall of 1892. The year before the schools were under a board of directors but the population of the district having reached 1,000, it was entitled to a board of education which was elected in April of that year. At the opening of the school year, owing to the great influx of people, it was found necessary to postpone the election for a week so that registration of pupils and their assignment to various store buildings in different parts of the district might be made."

Thus the stage was set for the formation of a Harvey school district and history indicates the first board of education ever elected consisted of the following citizens: C. F. Craver, president; Mrs. J. B. Ellis, Mrs. George B. Mahan, Mrs. G. V. Anderson, Rufus Ricker, J. A. Prout and O. W. Stone, members of the board. J. F. Seabright was elected secretary and, of course, Mr. Miller, superintendent.

The first year of the reorganized school system was hectic, indeed. The "White School House" housed the seventh and eighth grades, which were taught by a Miss Margaret Cloney. The sixth grade was established in the basement of the old Union Church building at 155th Street and Lexington Avenue, now the Odd Fellows home. Other grades were placed in empty store buildings stretching from 159th to 147th Streets. In some rooms a teacher taught as many as three or four grades.

But this was only a temporary arrangement and in 1893 the district began to take definite form with the construction of the old Whittier school at 153rd Street and Turlington Avenue. This structure served not only as a grade but as the Harvey high school which was abandoned in 1898 with the formation of the Thornton Township high school district. However, three high school classes — 1896, 1897 and 1898 were graduated from the Harvey High School.

The original faculty consisted of the following: J. E. Cable, principal of the high school; Belle S. Porter, assistant principal; Margaret Cloney, eighth grade; Elida M. Stannard, seventh grade; Mame Headworth, sixth grade; Phoebe

J. Cary, fifth grade; Isabel Lees, fourth grade; Della M. Farley, third grade; Francis M. Davis, second grade; Georgia Mynard and Alice J. Porter, first grade.

The Whittier school served its purpose until September 1, 1906 when it was destroyed by fire — just a week before the opening of the school term.

Because of the small site of the school, the board of education bought for \$6,000.00 a location for a new school at the corner of 152nd Street and Loomis Avenue, site of the Whittier school of today. The structure was erected at a cost of \$35,000.00.

Professor Miller recalled in later years that some residents declared the board of education "crazy to put the building so far out in the prairie."

As the need for additional school facilities continued to mount, it became necessary to place additional buildings in the district.

Various historians are at odds as to the establishment of the Bryant school. One records that the building which housed Walter Mills' private academy was bought in 1894. Another says that a plot of ground was bought at 147th Street and Vincennes Road and a building erected at a cost of \$20,000.00.

Steps were also taken during 1894 for the establishment of a school on the east side of the community, in that area which had come to be known as "Michigan" because of the large numbers of residents there from that state.

The site chosen was at 158th Street and Finch Avenue and upon it rose a two room frame building first called the Prout school after a member of the board of education, but later named Holmes. The building served its purpose until the 1950's when it was abandoned upon the erection of a new, modern structure elsewhere in the district.

Early in 1895, in order to satisfy the increasing demand for school facilities, necessary steps were taken to erect a four-room brick structure at 157th Street and Lexington Avenue at a cost of \$8,000.00. This was to become known as the Lowell school — later to be renamed Lowell-Longfellow when the site was increased in size and another building constructed.

In his memoirs, William D. Rogers, who was to become president of the board of education in 1902, recalls some of the educational difficulties the booming population created.

"Nearly all of the property in the school district was unimproved. The assessed valuation being low, the income from taxes was very uncertain and the bonds which were issued in order to get the funds with which to erect school bulidings constituted an obligation the interest on which absorbed a large portion of the revenue."

However, Mr. Rogers added, the Whittier building with its eight rooms, and the Holmes (formerly the Prout) building of two rooms, the four rooms in the Bryant school, together with other rooms which were rented for school purposes, constituted the school properties for the first 10 years of the school district.

In 1904 necessary steps were taken once more to add to the school facilities and, under the presidency of Mr. Rogers, a new four-room building named the Cary was erected on the site of the original Whittier school at 153rd Street and Turlington Avenue.

Two years later, in 1906, growing pains continued to plague the board of education and an effort to alleviate the trying situation was made by enlarging the Bryant school to make it an eight-room building.

But the board's troubles were not over, for just before the opening of school in September, 1906, a fire which destroyed the Whittier school, necessitated the transfer of its students to the Bryant with the result that the building

was filled to capacity. Other students were quartered in temporary schools in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches.

A year later the new Whittier school, to be pronounced by authorities as the "best eight-room school in Cook County", was completed and ready for occupancy. Funds for the project were available from the insurance on the burned-out building.

There are some interesting sidelights to the early history of the Harvey school system, these including the salaries of the teaching staff during the early years.

One historical entry says "F. L. Miller was re-elected superintendent for the comign year at a salary of \$135 per month." It adds that the eighth grade teachers received \$65 per month; and the balance of the faculty, whatever grade taught, was paid at the rate of \$50 per month. Substitute teachers were paid at the rate of \$1.50 per day.

Included in the voluminous rules which governed both faculty and students there were many of unusual interest. For example:

"Pupils are not allowed to do the following: carry firearms or other weapons, use tobacco or chewing gum in or about the school building; injure, mark or deface any part of building or furniture and shall pay in full for such damage; write or use any obscene or profane language or make unnecessary noises; jump on passing vehicles, throw snowballs or missiles of any kind on premises; play truant; be habitually absent or tardy, be disrespectful, disobedient or insubordinate; enter building with muddy feet."

Teacher obligations included; "Devoting themselves diligently to their profession by reading educational periodicals, by conferences with other teachers, attending teachers' meetings and in every way possible endeavor to prepare themselves for the discharge of their duties; to care for the moral welfare of their students; to give careful attention to ventilation and temperature of room; to observe the habits of their pupils to fit them for citizenship by teaching lessons of patriotism, honesty and temperance."

Early documents also record the spectacular growth of the student population and the increase in faculty. Starting in 1891 with "one teacher and few pupils" the student body had increased to 1,100 and the teaching staff to 23 by 1903. The school population thereafter remained somewhat stable and in the subsequent 16 years the student body had grown only to 1,275 and the teaching staff to 30.

This stability was evident for many years and it was not until the mid-1950's that the community began again to outgrow its school facilities. This was occasioned because of the upsurge in children of school age following the conclusion of World War II.

Discussion of the seriousness of the problem had its beginning in November, 1951 when the board concluded that the tremendous increase in residential building and the anticipated growth in school populations necessitated action in the immediate future.

An exhaustive survey of existing facilities, curriculum needs to conform with modern standards of education, school population, finance and programs of the future, was undertaken.

In the course of its deliberations, the board of education sought assistance and counsel from its administrative staff, educational figures in other communities, architects, nationally-recognized school experts. Upon completion of its survey it was presented to an advisory board of some 50 members selected from the community at large and consisting of representatives of industry,

business and labor, as well as the community's civic organizations, parent-teacher groups, city officials and real estate men.

"The purpose of all this effort," James T. Wilkes, then president of the board of education said at the time, "is to formulate a plan which will relieve present crowded conditions and provide adequate facilities and effective curriculums in future years at the lowest possible cost to the taxpayer."

Among major problems which faced the board were: the inadequacy of the antiquated Holmes school, overcrowded classrooms at the Bryant and Lowell-Longfellow schools, the condition of sanitary facilities at the Whittier school and the ever-increasing demand by the public for kindergarten training. The increased vehicular traffic and the resultant increased danger to school children was another major factor.

The findings resulted in an intensive study in which both the citizen's council and the board of education shared.

Serious discussion in a series of meetings and a tour of existing facilities culminated many months later in the drafting of an expansion program and, subsequently, agreement that the proposition should be submitted to the voters.

Thus, on November 7, 1953, residents in Grade School District 152 went to the polls and overwhelmingly approved by a vote of 1,789 to 234, a margin of almost eight to one, the expansion program. It was the biggest school election in terms of votes cast in the history of the district.

In general, the voters granted the board of education permission to obtain sites for four schools in remote portions of the district, neighborhood type structures enrolling kindergarten children through the sixth grade, constructing kindergarten and administration facilities at the Whittier school, installing kindergarten programs at the Lowell and Bryant schools, and remodeling sanitary facilities at the Whittier school.

Accordingly, in August, 1954, contracts were let for the construction of four new buildings, later to be named: (1) Sandburg school, 145th and Myrtle, cost \$327,813; (2) Field school, 147th and Wallace Avenue, cost \$337,486; (3) Emerson school, 158th Street and Page Avenue, cost \$325,258; (4) new Holmes school, 160th Street and Carse Avenue, cost \$326,500.

The improvement phase of the project followed at a later date.

Although considerable effort was expended in trying to have the four new buildings complete in time for the opening of the school term in September, 1955, construction difficulties made this impossible and at the time only two of the schools, the Emerson and the Field, were ready to accept students. It is significant also that the beginning of the new term also heralded the start of kindergarten classes in the district for the first time in history.

While the building program progressed, the year 1954 also marked the passing of an old school landmark, the Holmes school, which had been abandoned and the children assigned to the Lowell school. Wreckers removed the last vestiges of the oldest school building in the community during the same year.

Growing pains being a common ailment in school districts it was natural that with an expanding community a need was felt once more for additional classroom space, and again an education-conscious electorate approved an expansion program on December 14, 1957. In this instance, expending of \$875,000 was authorized for: (1) construction of an addition to the Bryant school at 147th and Main Streets; (2) the construction of a new school, later named the Riley, at 160th and Wood Streets; (3) the replacement of the seriously deteriorated Lowell school.

The three propositions presented were approved by a total vote of 2,461 - 691, a margin of more than three and a half to one.

The Riley school and the new Lowell building were ready to receive pupils in September, 1959, their openings having been preceded during the previous winter by the addition at the Bryant school.

The Grade School District 152 facilities also include two recent additions to existing schools, one at the Sandburg in September, 1961, and the other presently proposed for the Riley school and expected to be completed by September, 1963. It should be pointed out here that these two improvements were accomplished without the necessity of the board of education asking for voter approval of the needed expenditure. Both were built from funds currently in the district's building fund.

So from a meager beginning of one small building, few students and a single teacher, the Grade School District 152 system has grown into an operation of eight institutions located strategically throughout the district, housing 2,894 children and requiring the services of 115 teachers, including principals at each institution, not to mention large secretarial and custodial staffs.

SUPERINTENDENTS WHO HAVE SERVED DISTRICT

F. L. Miller .....	May 5, 1896 to June 30, 1932
E. E. Bratcher .....	July 1, 1932 to June 30, 1935
C. C. Thompson .....	July 1, 1935 to June 30, 1950
Lee M. Morris .....	July 1, 1950 to the present

PRESIDENTS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION

James Pettigrew .....	1896-1898	Carl Madory .....	1932-1933
A. W. Campbell .....	1898-1899	Jesse D. Coale .....	1933-1944
G. A. Stevenson .....	1900-1902	Wm. A. Herrick .....	1944-1945
W. D. Rogers .....	1902-1911	Dr. H. C. Drummond	1945-1952
Edward Anderson .....	1911-1914	James T. Wilkes .....	1952-1958
Thomas C. Stobbs .....	1914-1926	Dr. Geo. B. Madory	1958-1959
Lester J. Morrison .....	1926-1928	Dr. H. Vance Phillips	1959-1960
David J. Hughes .....	1928-1932	James A. Haines .....	1960-1963

THE AMANDA SMITH INDUSTRIAL  
HOME FOR ORPHANED CHILDREN

In June, 1900, a noted colored evangelist, Amanda Smith, purchased a well-appointed brick building at 147th Street and Jefferson Avenue in North Harvey.

Born in slavery she became conscious early in life of the plight of the needs of uncared for colored children. Her school, she felt, was a partial answer to the problem.

Financed by public contributions, from the profits of a small newspaper she published, and from the sale of her autobiography, the school cared for at least thirty pupils each year, all of them trained to lead useful lives. The food was frugal, though substantial, much of the vegetables being grown on a vacant lot to the east of the school with the pupils tilling the soil, planting the seeds and caring for the crops.

As Mrs. Smith grew older she found the pace of her evangelistic work, plus

that of caring for the orphans too great for her to match and she was required to turn the education of the children over to another teacher whose name has been lost. Older youngsters became students at the Bryant school.

In 1918, an early evening fire swept away the home and despite the best efforts of the Harvey Fire Department, two of the twenty-two children asleep on the second floor died of suffocation from the smoke. Others, all ranging in age from three to nine years, were removed to safety. Historians recall the valiant efforts of Dr. Thomas Noble, Dr. G. A. Stevenson and Dr. Morse, who worked throughout the night to revive the victims. Neighbors also assisted and took many of the children into their homes for temporary refuge.

The home was never rebuilt and the surviving children were sent to other orphanages. One of the students, a James Marshall, continued to live in the community and at one time was employed by the Oliver Drug Store as a janitor.

## SCHOOL DISTRICT 147

Records of the formation of this school district are either missing or vague and the only reference as to its beginning is found in a terse statement by an unknown pioneer that "in 1902 D. W. Gamble was the principal in District 147 which had a four-room and two one-room schools."

However, in the school archives there is a note that Francis Thompson was principal in 1901.

This district is not so closely associated with Harvey history as either Grade School District 152 or Thornton Township High School District 205. Actually only one of four schools, the Washington, is located within the city limits. The McKinley and Lincoln schools are in Dixmoor and the Garfield in Blue Island.

It should suffice, therefore, to record that superintendents who have served the district through the years were: Francis Thompson (1901), D. W. Gamble (1902-1906), Louis A. Pringle (1906-1943), Elmer G. Kich (1943-1961), Bert Williams (1961- ).

Principals who have served the Washington school are: James Rickhoff (1940-1943), George Lieb (1945-1948), George Lehner (1948-1952), and Stanley J. Sieman (1952 to the present).

Because of his years of service to the district, special mention should be tendered Elmer G. Kich, a former Harvey resident, who retired from the educational field after having served the district for 35 years, from 1926 to 1961.

Prior to his promotion to district superintendent in 1943, Mr. Kich was employed as the assistant principal at the McKinley school from 1926 to 1928 and as principal from 1928 to 1942.

The membership of the first board of education in 1900 consisted of: E. J. Walthers, president, and Thomas W. Smith, George Weseloh, Henry Rust, George Salkeld, Fred Heintz and John Ruess.

The original Washington school at 154th Street and Lincoln Avenue, a building that served Harvey's pupils on the far west side, was constructed in 1896. It was abandoned in 1928 when the new Washington School was built at 153rd Street and Lincoln Avenue. The old school was subsequently demolished and the property later sold at auction.

Since its erection, the Washington School has been enlarged. In 1952 six classrooms were added, and again in 1958 five classrooms were added.

The original Lincoln-McKinley school, which serves some Harvey residents,

was erected in 1897. Destroyed by fire in 1922, it was replaced by a new brick structure. Additions have been made to the building, seven classrooms in 1949 and six classrooms in 1954.

The present board of education consists of Fred Clavio, president, Lloyd M. Dutell, Roy L. Evans, Robert R. Frederick, Kenneth R. Matthies, Sr., Arthur S. Sorensen and Carl Sholeen.

## THORNTON TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

Harvey once had a high school all of its own, but it was short lived. As a matter of fact, founded in 1892, it ceased to exist in 1898 with the formation of Thornton Township High School District 205.

When it became evident that the Harvey High school would develop far beyond the capacity of the financial resources of the community it was Prof. F. L. Miller, superintendent of the grade school district, who suggested the organization of a high school district. It was discussed for a year before any concrete steps were taken. The proposition was submitted to the township voters and despite considerable opposition, the proposition carried and the township high school district became a reality. Named to its board of education were W. H. Miller, a banker; J. A. Lawson, a mechanic; F. C. Howland and F. A. Braley, merchants, and J. C. Howe, a farmer.

A school site, one block square in size, was bought and upon it rose a three-story building made of "granite and terra cotta with tile roof". It is the center building of the group which now constitute Thornton Township high school.

Early documents say it had "every device for the comfort and convenience of students and teachers known in modern school architecture." Dedication of the \$100,000 structure was held on May 25, 1900.



ORIGINAL BUILDING, THORNTON TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOL

Beginning with just four teachers the school in 1903 employed seven.

The first change in administration came in 1908 when Professor Cable resigned and his position was assumed by Lewis W. Smith. This same year four new members were elected to the school board. Included were Dr. T. A. Noble who was to serve for many years; W. H. Pease, J. H. McKee and L. A. Dolton.

Although it was generally believed that the original building would serve the students adequately for many years it became evident that the building was soon to become too small. Within a decade the enrollment had more than doubled to 255 students and the class of 1909 graduated 28 students.

Certain departments needed additional space to continue their effective work and the demand for a more comprehensive curriculum became widespread.

To meet this situation the board of education submitted a bond issue of \$140,000, small by today's standards but great by those of the time. Although it was defeated by the voters in February, 1910, it was approved when re-submitted in August of the same year. South and north wings to the original building were dedicated in the Spring of 1912.

Lewis W. Smith continued as principal until 1919 when William E. McVey, who was to have a long and illustrious career at the high school, was named principal. He served until 1926 as principal when the board of education changed his title to the more august one of superintendent. Mr. McVey continued to serve until his resignation in August, 1947. It is worthy of note that once he retired from the educational field, Dr. McVey was to serve the Fourth Congressional District as a member of the United States House of Representatives, a position he held until his death. A more detailed story of Dr. McVey's career will be found elsewhere in this volume.

Many educational innovations were introduced during Dr. McVey's superintendency. The student population had grown from 416 in 1920 to 1,390 in 1930.

A proponent of the junior college movement, it was Dr. McVey who introduced the idea to the board of education and it became a part of the township educational system in 1927. The first graduation class in 1929 numbered 47. It has served the purpose for which it was intended, to prepare its students for the third and fourth years of college at a cost within the reach of all parents.

During the 1930's the school continued to experience a steady increase in enrollment, as a matter of fact the student body numbered 2,919 in 1940, and the existing facilities were strained in an effort to maintain the quality of education.

By 1934 the original buildings had become so crowded that it became necessary to install a two-shift program, with half of the student body attending morning classes and the others in the afternoon.

In 1936 another addition was begun. It included new classrooms, two study halls, a theater, a music department with soundproof studios and a new and larger cafeteria.

The addition made possible the return to a single schedule, but in less than 10 years a rapidly increasing student enrollment made necessary still another addition and in November, 1948, eight business department classrooms with modern business training facilities made their debut.

Although the building program for academic purposes developed at intervals, adequate provisions for physical education had not been provided.

The old Buda gym at 149th Street and Center Avenue became high school

district property. Beginning in 1926 boys' gym classes were transferred from the old building and all indoor athletic contests were held there. In 1927 a pool for use by both boy and girl students was installed, but even these facilities failed to meet the ever-growing demand. This set the stage for the erection of the fine physical education plant of today, although it was not until 1950 that the new building became a reality.

In 1958 the mathematics and social studies departments, together with the administrative and counselors' offices, were moved from their old locations into the new two-floor wing in the southwest corner of the campus. This wing had been completed as one phase of a \$6,800,000 bond issue which also saw the erection of a new township high school, Thornridge, in Dolton, placed there to accommodate the students that came into the township in the tremendous residential building boom of the decade ending in 1959.

Details of the new high school are not recorded here because of its location outside the City of Harvey.

It is significant to note that as this history is being written another bond issue for \$4,500,000 submitted to the township voters, this for additions to both the Thornton and Thornridge structures, was approved on October 27, 1962.

In its more than 60 years of history Thornton Township high school has had remarkably few superintendents. Upon Mr. McVey's resignation in 1947 Dr. Clifford Maddox served as acting superintendent for the 1947-48 school year with Joseph B. Stephens serving as his assistant. Dr. A. V. Lockhart served from August, 1948 to January, 1950 when he resigned because of ill health. Mr. Stephens also served as his assistant and then became acting superintendent until September of the same year.

Theodore R. Birkhead became superintendent on August 30, 1950, and served until 1952 when he was succeeded by Dr. Ernest M. Hanson. Because of illness Dr. Hanson resigned the position in March, 1957, but he remains today as a member of the administrative staff. James L. Beck served from March to July 1957 when Dr. J. D. Logsdon, the present superintendent, took over the duties.

Throughout the years many members of the faculty have built up impressive records and the list of those who have served for 25 years and more is long, indeed.

It is fitting here, that those who have compiled 30 years or more of service to the school should be recognized. Dean of all teachers in terms of years of service was O. Fred Umbaugh who taught for 46 years before his retirement in 1960. Mae M. Sexauer served 43 years before her retirement in 1961. Guy Phillips had a record of 38 years before he retired in 1961 and James L. Beck retired in June, 1960 after being on the staff for 41 years. Another veteran before his retirement in 1958 was Arthur C. Brookley, a teacher for 42 years.

Still a member of the faculty after having served 37 years is William C. Fowler. Lawrence Britton taught for 36 years before he retired in 1960 and Joseph B. Stephens served for 35 years prior to his death in 1959.

Leona H. Benson had a record of 34 years on the staff before she retired in 1955, as did Grace Holton before her death in 1961. His retirement in 1956 ended 33 years as a Thornton teacher for Daniel P. Van Etten.

Teachers with 30 years of service who retired or died while faculty members were: Don C. Allen, Mildren Anderson, Vera Crites, Dr. Minna Jewell, Jacob L. Zimmerman, Eva L. Lieber. Mr. Allen and Miss Lieber died, the others are retired. Since his retirement Mr. Zimmerman has died.

There are a number of teachers still on the faculty who have long records of service. Included are: Clarence C. Stegmeier (35), Elmer C. Ohlert (34), Marie H. Wallace (32), Dorothea Thiel (33), Gilbert R. Valbert (34), Florence Waterman (33), Celeste Noel (32), Thielen B. Huddlestun and Wilma V. Reed (31), Florence Wunderlich (33).

The following statistics reveal the growth of the township high school over the years.

<i>Students</i>		<i>Faculty</i>	
1895	66	1898	2
1898	96	1910	18
1900	129	1920	28
1910	266	1930	72
1920	416	1940	104
1930	1390	1950	136
1940	2919	1959	225*
1950	3400	1960	272
1959	4262*	1962	325
1960	2923		
1961	3135		
1962	3509		

\* Occupation of Thornridge high school in Dolton began at the second semester when 1023 students were transferred. A portion of the faculty also transferred. Since then the student body at Thornridge has numbered 1,560 in 1960, 1,920 in 1961, and 2,220 in 1962.

Indicative of the physical growth of the township high school district facilities are the bond issues that have been approved through the years. They are as follows:

- 1898 — About \$120,000 for the original three-story building.
- 1910 — \$140,000 for an auditorium and a cafeteria.
- 1925 — \$345,000 for vocational shops, home economics and art rooms, swimming pool and heating plant.
- 1936 — \$300,000 for a northwest wing housing science classrooms and laboratories.
- 1947 — \$1,500,000, of which \$1,350,000 was for new gymnasium and swimming pool, the balance for a business department, additional cafeteria area and a new music department.
- 1956 — \$400,000 for purchase of Thornridge high school site in Dolton.
- 1957 — \$6,800,000 to build Thornridge, to add a southwest wing of classroom and administrative offices at Thornton, and \$600,000 to build a vocational training building on Main Street.
- 1962 — \$4,500,000 for classroom additions at Thornridge high, improvement and construction of girl's physical educational facilities at Thornton and enlarging of Thornton auditorium.

Finally, the growth of the schools is indicated in terms of money expended for their operation. Operating budgets prior to 1929 were unobtainable. Thereafter they are:

1929 — \$344,500	1959 — \$4,803,433
1939 — \$241,019	1962 — \$4,615,541

Many of the township's outstanding citizens have, as members of the board of education, determined the policies of the school and many gave of their efforts over long periods of years. In 1898 the board consisted of: W. H. Miller,

president, and members F. G. Howland, F. A. Braley, J. C. Howe, James A. Lawson.

W. H. Miller was still president in 1908 but new members were W. H. Pease, J. H. McKee, Dr. T. A. Noble, L. A. Dolton. Dr. Noble assumed the presidency of the board in 1912. E. A. Adams was named a board member. A. H. McDougall and George Gibson were elected in 1913.

Dr. T. A. Noble became president in 1919 and members were Charles E. Waterman, A. H. McDougall, G. H. Gibson, W. G. Morse. This board functioned until 1927 when E. P. Dickey replaced W. G. Morse. Dr. Noble died in 1927 and Charles E. Waterman became the president. W. R. Brandt was named to fill the vacancy that was created. This board functioned until 1934 when George P. Fisher replaced E. P. Dickey.

In 1935 Harry A. Malone succeeded Charles Waterman on the board, Herbert S. Dickinson was elected to succeed William R. Brandt, and A. H. MacDougall was named president.

Charles E. Waterman and William R. Brandt returned to the board in 1938, replacing Harry A. Malone and Herbert S. Dickinson, Walter Haines was elected to the board in 1939 when George P. Fisher retired.

Charles E. Waterman died December 28, 1940, and in April, 1941, Edwin Waterman and Frank P. Cowing were named to the board replacing Mr. Waterman and William Brandt.

G. H. Gibson was elected president in 1944 and functioned with the same board until 1950 when William B. Kane succeeded Frank P. Cowing as a member.

When Walter Haines and George H. Gibson retired in 1951 they were succeeded by George H. Meyer and Dr. Clarence Simon. In 1952 the board was increased to seven members. During the year A. H. MacDougall retired. Named to the board then were Henry J. Van Der Giessen, George E. Gilley and Fred T. Ehlert.

When Edwin Waterman retired as president in 1953 William B. Kane was named president and Henry Vandenberg was elected. The board remained the same until 1955 when Herbert G. Greiner and Dr. Frederick Weiss replaced George E. Gilley and Henry Van Der Giessen, who retired.

In 1958 William B. Kane resigned and he was succeeded in the presidency by Fred T. Ehlert who died in 1961. The presidency then was assumed by Henry Vandenberg. Membership of the board then consisted of Mr. Ehlert, Mr. Vandenberg, Herbert Greiner, Harold J. Gouwens, Robert H. Reese, Mrs. Robert C. Pebworth and Louis Boudreau, who was named to fill the Kane vacancy.

The present board consists of President Henry Vandenberg, Louis Boudreau, Harold J. Gouwens, Herbert G. Greiner, James T. Ozment, Mrs. Robert Pebworth and Robert H. Reese. Mr. Ozment had been appointed a board member upon the death of Mr. Ehlert. Burton Evans serves as the board's counsel, J. A. Peterson as the business manager, Howard Doster as superintendent of buildings and grounds, Dr. Ernest M. Hanson as director of research.

August F. Waldschmidt has served as the Thornton Township treasurer continuously since his appointment by the Thornton Township Board of School Trustees in 1934.

## ASCENSION SCHOOL

As Ascension parish grew the necessity for a school where a Christian

education could be provided for Catholic children became increasingly acute and it was during the summer of 1913 that Father McCarthy visited the Mother House of the Sisters of St. Dominic in Adrian, Michigan, with the objective of getting teachers to staff a parish school.

His request was granted by Mother Camilla of the Order, who assigned four nuns to provide the instruction.

On August 21, 1913 Sister Ida, assigned as the superior, arrived in the city with Sister Constance, Sister De Paul and Sister Winifred and took possession of the now demolished little residence on Vine Avenue for use as a convent. During the next month detailed plans were made for the opening of the school which was to become known as the Columbus. The school was opened in the building on 153rd Street just to the rear of the church, later to be transformed into a convent.

Several years after the school had been established, the sisters were moved into the school building where they occupied quarters on the second floor. The first and third floors were utilized for classrooms.

A parish historian points out that "during these years the sisters had varied experiences, with numerous school activities being conducted above and below the convent."

Although classes were small during the first few years of the school, a steady growth was experienced and each year saw the enrollment increase. It is significant to note here that the first graduating class in 1914 consisted of six members, Frances Cochrane, Bessie Simons, Theodore Walenga, Arthur Klein, Benjamin and Dorothy Gibson.

The constant growth in student population soon posed a space problem and wheels were set in motion for the erection of a new school building. The cornerstone for what was to be called Ascension school, was laid in 1926 and in early 1927 the school welcomed its first pupils. Its first graduation class numbered 25 students.

Each of the pastors of the church took an active interest in the affairs of the school but the Rev. Edward Holloway was credited with having opened up many new avenues of activity for the students. He arranged for their participation in religious exercises, for the establishment of a kindergarten which he founded in 1943. Thirty youngsters constituted the first kindergarten class, although the grade school had shown great growth requiring the increase in the teaching staff to eight sisters.

For many years, Ascension had the only kindergarten in the community.

Sister Ida, whose dedicated effort got the fledgling school away to an impressive start, and her companions, have since died, but their inspiring tradition of service to the students has been carried on effectively by a succession of outstanding educators, including Sister Rose Vincent, Sister Marcella, Sister Anthony, Sister Florence, Sister Regina Grace, Sister Madeline, Sister Louise Cecile, the present superior.

Largely through the inspiration of Father Holloway, not only students at Ascension, but other Catholic children attending the public schools have been provided with effective religious educations, classes for the latter being held on Saturday and Sunday mornings.

The quality of education offered Catholic children in the community has been maintained by the present pastor, the Rev. James E. Shevlin and graduates of Ascension are to be found in numbers in the honor groups not only at Catholic high schools, but at Thornton Township High School.

# HARVEY    INDUSTRY

*"In every rank, or great or  
small, 'Tis industry that  
supports us all."*

*John Gay*



## INDUSTRY

The most important contribution to the well-being of any community is its industry and where industry is a major tax contributor a community is usually found to have excellent schools and an equally excellent business climate. This is most true in Harvey where industry is a monetary giant when its importance to every facet of community life is considered.

According to the latest figures available, those for 1959, combined employment of the city's industrial interests totaled almost 8,000, and split among this army of workers was a vast payroll of more than \$47,000,000.

In a "Salute to Industry" in 1960, the Harvey Association of Commerce and Industry said: "The high employment of today which is earning this money is reflected in Harvey in the ways of high home building, increased business activity and better living conditions."

Retail sales here are in direct proportion to the amount of industrial activity and it is important to record that such sales amounted to more than \$50,000,000 in 1959.

Of great importance are the industrial contributions to the public welfare in the form of taxes and in the year 1959 these taxes amounted to \$1,176,000. The combined total of tax monies received from every other tax source was about \$1,184,000. From these figures it is apparent that a 50 per cent share of the entire tax bill is borne by the city's industrial interests.

When one considers the excellent school system which Harvey people enjoy he must consider the major role played by industry in making possible this fine system. Almost 75 per cent of taxes collected are received by the schools, with other shares going to a number of taxing bodies, including the city government.

Historical sketches of Harvey's industries, both old and new, are recorded on the subsequent pages.

## HARVEY ASSOCIATION OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

Forerunners of the Harvey Association of Commerce and Industry were the Harvey Chamber of Commerce which was organized in 1905 and survived until 1922; the Harvey Businessman's Association formed in 1935 at the conclusion of the depression.

In 1940 the name of the Businessmen's association was changed and its membership became members of the Harvey Association of Commerce, a name to be changed again to the Harvey Association of Commerce and Industry in 1955.

Businessmen and representatives of industry comprise the association membership and, because of their deep interest in the welfare of the community as a retail center and as a community with an adequate labor force, they have been able to contribute much to the growth of the city.

Their suggestions to the city government over the years have resulted in many civic improvements and the two bodies, government and the association, have worked in close cooperation toward making the city one of the finest in the south suburban area, one in which the citizens, business and industry work toward a common goal.

The association has enjoyed the benefits of excellent leadership as is evidenced by the following men who have served as presidents:

Benjamin Sachs .....	1940	Nelson DeFord .....	1951
John Bardwick, Jr. ....	1941	Clyde W. Byers .....	1952
John Bardwick, Jr. ....	1942	L. B. Powell .....	1953
Paul W. Soenksen .....	1943	L. B. Powell .....	1954
W. H. Hammer .....	1944	Harry Krogh .....	1955
W. H. Hammer .....	1945	Harry Krogh .....	1956
Henry C. Piel .....	1946	Herbert C. Nielsen .....	1957
Henry C. Piel .....	1947	Glen Barger .....	1958
William D. O'Hara .....	1948	Louis B. Gross .....	1959
William D. O'Hara .....	1949	Dwain D. Marsh .....	1960
Nelson DeFord .....	1950	Dr. H. Vance Phillips .....	1961-62

## HARVEY FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

Founded in 1911 as the Harvey Building and Loan Association, the Harvey Federal Savings and Loan Association has become increasingly important on the local financial horizon over the succeeding 51 years.

It should be noted that the association had assets of less than \$3,000 at its founding. Today those assets have reached the astronomical total of \$35,556,326.

Since its founding the association has had a two-fold purpose to which it has rigidly adhered — promoting community thrift and home ownership.

Despite changing times, high and low economic periods, no investor has suffered monetary loss from his investment. Funds which have flowed into the association from investors have been wisely channeled toward the objective of its founders — home ownership, and Harvey Federal Savings mortgage loans have in great measure contributed to Harvey's present stature as a community of home owners.

Originally, the association was set up most inconspicuously, in the real estate office of a Harvey pioneer, A. W. Campbell, who became the secretary. From that point it enjoyed a healthy and consistent growth. Savings accounts grew, mortgage loans increased under strong management and direction. It is noteworthy that the association has never failed to pay a dividend to its investors during its 51 years of existence.

In 1934 the association received a charter from the Federal government, the action being taken to provide insurance of the accounts of investors by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, an agency of the United States government. Under this arrangement the association is under federal supervision and examination. In addition, the new charter helped simplify the operations of the institution and provided modern principles of operation.

The present executive officer in the association, John Bardwick, Jr., president, began his association with the institution in 1924 when it was still housed in the small Campbell office at 15407 Broadway. In 1929 Mr. Bardwick was elected to the board of directors and one year later he assumed complete charge of the association operation.

In 1934, because of his knowledge of building and loan work, he was called to Washington, D.C., to serve as federal representative for the Federal Home

Loan Bank in Illinois. He served until the spring of 1935 when he resigned and returned to active management of the Harvey association.

However, the following year he took a leave of absence to accept the position of vice president of the Federal Home Loan Bank in Chicago, serving the states of Illinois and Wisconsin. Subsequently he was elected also as treasurer. Despite these pressing duties he actively served the Harvey association, continued as a member of its board of directors and devoted much of his free time to its affairs.

Early in 1939 he resigned from the Chicago institution and returned to take active charge of the Harvey association. That fall he was elected president and he has served continuously in that capacity since.

In the interim, the association moved from its comparatively humble quarters on Broadway to 15407 Center Avenue, and it was at this location that it survived the depression, despite the fact that many investors were forced to convert savings accounts into cash for daily living expenses. The association was not only able to handle all such requests but continued to pay its annual dividend, a unique accomplishment for the times, indeed.

By 1940 shareholders numbered 1,647, the institution had 767 real estate loans and assets had reached \$2,619,117. Twenty-two years later, in 1962, those assets have grown to \$35,556,326.

The association has always had the benefit of a fine directorship with qualified leadership. During the years since 1940 the following have served as chairmen of the board of directors: H. S. Dickinson, January 15, 1940, to March, 1940; Dr. A. R. Anderson, March 1940 to January 1945; George F. Sutton, January 15, 1945 to his death in October, 1945; Harry W. Vinke, who finished Mr. Sutton's term and then was elected chairman in January, 1946, serving until January 1950; A. Myron Lambert, January, 1955 to January 1959; Guy T. Avery, January 1959 to the present.

Current officers are: John Bardwick, Jr., president; W. H. Hammer, vice president; Raymond L. Jenkins, vice president and secretary; Thomas Bardwick, vice president; William H. Metz, assistant vice president; Martin L. Chadwick, treasurer.

Members of the board of directors are: Guy T. Avery, Owen J. Higgins, Dr. A. R. Anderson, John Bardwick, Jr., John P. Buck, Jack A. Handley, Harry N. Krogh, A. Myron Lambert, Foss P. Miller, Paul W. Soenksen, Harry W. Vinke, and Robert E. Zell.

## WHITING CORPORATION

The history of Whiting Corporation is, in large part, the story of its founder, J. H. Whiting, who until his death in 1935, had been for over 50 years the active head and guiding hand of the company.

As a young man, Mr. Whiting secured employment with the Car Wheel Foundry in Detroit. Often he told his co-workers that he would do most of his clerical work at night so that he would have more time to spend in the foundry by day and thus learn the car wheel business. Learn it he did, and eventually he became superintendent and part-owner of the shop.

At that time, it was the custom for foundries to build their own machinery, including the cupola furnace for melting iron. Some of it was very crude. Mr. Whiting decided to try his hand at building cupolas, using the improved construction which he had developed and patented. With the aid of a few friends, a small company was organized under the name of Detroit Foundry Equipment

Company; and in 1884, the manufacture of Whiting cupolas was under way.

Attracted to Chicago as the business center of the Midwest by the World's Fair of 1893, Mr. Whiting decided in 1894 to leave Detroit and settle at Harvey, at the same time changing the name of his company to the Whiting Foundry Equipment Company. This name was used until 1920 when the name was changed to Whiting Corporation.

These early years were full of struggle. The country was suffering the effects of a depression. But somehow the company managed to survive and gradually got on its feet, keeping out of debt and plowing earnings back into the business. Additional ground was purchased and new buildings and machinery provided, until today the plant houses ample facilities for the manufacture of many different kinds of heavy machinery and industrial equipment.

The Whiting cupola is still the standard iron melter in America. Approximately 6,000 cupolas have been built, about 80 per cent of the gray iron melted in the United States today is melted in Whiting cupolas. Other products of Whiting's Metallurgical Equipment Division include the Hydro-Arc electric furnace, some 200 different types of ladles plus air furnaces, annealing ovens, mechanical charging devices, and a number of smaller items too numerous to mention here.

Whiting entered the material handling field in these early years through the request of a regular foundry customer who was in need of an overhead crane. This first Whiting crane was constructed outdoors on wooden horses and skidded on to a rail car for shipment. From making cranes for foundries to making cranes for other plants was a short step. Today the Crane Division accounts for a substantial share, in terms of volume, of Whiting's output.

Whiting was the first to market a crane completely equipped with roller bearings and herringbone gears and other refinements which insure smooth, effective, overhead handling at lowest possible cost. As one of the major crane builders in this country, Whiting serves an ever increasing circle of industries, including railroad shops, power plants, automotive factories, plate glass plants, paper mills, steel mills, and numerous others. The first 250-ton capacity crane for handling locomotives was designed and built at Harvey.

Whiting's Transportation Division has pioneered in a number of products for safe and economical repair of locomotives and cars. Among these products are the drop table, the rep track jack and the transfer table, as well as special trucks and turntables for railroad service and automatic car washing systems.

In 1922, Whiting purchased the Swenson Evaporator Company, a manufacturer of equipment for the chemical processing industry. This division still operates under the name of Swenson. Through extensive research and development work, the Swenson division has been able to introduce a number of new and improved designs. In addition to manufacturing evaporators, Swenson also makes crystallizers, spray dryers, and a whole line of products for the pulp and paper industry.

Whiting's reputation as a manufacturer of diversified products was strengthened in the early '40's with the acquisition of the Hydro-Arc electric furnace. In 1948, Whiting broadened its material handling line by purchasing the Spencer & Morris Company, a manufacturer of monorail equipment. This product is now marketed under the trademark of Trambeam.

With introduction in 1950 of the Trackmobile, a highly versatile rail car mover which operates on either road or rail, Whiting provided industry with one of the most useful handling units ever developed.

The latest step in Whiting's continued efforts to broaden its product line

is the introduction of Pressuregrip equipment, a material handling device which utilizes the principle of atmospheric pressure in handling such materials as steel plate, glass, aluminum, and a host of other items.

At its Harvey facility today, Whiting utilizes 21 acres of ground with buildings providing 404,351 square feet of floor space. The company employs about 1,050 persons at the Harvey plant and also operates manufacturing facilities at Gadsden, Alabama, and Welland, Ontario, Canada. Whiting's marketing sphere is international in scope. The company maintains an export sales office in New York.

The current officers of Whiting Corporation are T. L. Hammond, Chairman of the Board; J. A. Handley, President; G. E. Seavoy, Vice President - Marketing; Walter Hebble, Vice President - Operations; W. A. Morey, Vice President - Engineering; J. Clyde Thomas, Treasurer and Secretary; and Dan Polderman, Jr., Vice President and Director of Foreign Sales.

## MAREMONT AUTOMOTIVE PRODUCTS, INC.

Although one of the city's youngest firms, Maremont Automotive Products, Inc. ranks as one of its most important industries of today. Indeed, the company is one of the most important in the automotive field in the United States.

Maremont entered the automobile muffler replacement field in 1939 and upon the conclusion of World War II bought the site of the old Austin Manufacturing Company — 19 acres of land and approximately 270,000 square feet of building on 155th Street just east of the Illinois Central railroad. In this plant the firm consolidated its entire exhaust system parts operation and since has become a leader in the field.

The mufflers involve several stamping, bonding and other processes — one a special alloy-coating of aluminum, cadmium, lead and zinc applied to the inside and outside of the muffler shells. Maremont research resulted in the development of a corrosion-resistant coating for the product.

The company employs more than 600 in its Harvey plant with a weekly payroll exceeding \$75,000.

The company also operates a plant in Cicero where mufflers and brake shoes are manufactured. It has other facilities at strategic locations throughout the United States.

Currently underway at the Harvey factory is the construction of an additional building which will add substantially to the warehousing and manufacturing space occupied by the company. It is significant to note that even now, before the facility is completed, more than 400,000 mufflers and more than 500,000 tailpipes are stocked to service the company's nationwide network of dealers and distributors.

The new building is scheduled for completion and occupancy this year.

## WOODS-MOBILETTE

History of this short-lived factory in the city is abbreviated. Located on 147th Street just east of the Ingalls Shepard plant, it is worthy of mention because the firm manufactured an automobile that for a time took the nation by storm.

It made news because it was equipped with generator and automatic starter and other innovations in the automotive field.

First mention of the firm was made in the Harvey Tribune of August 21, 1914 which recorded that Woods-Mobilette was holding its first annual stockholders' meeting at which 2,200 stockholders or their proxies were represented.

At that time it was reported business was so good that the plant was working both day and night and was producing about 1,000 cars each month.

However, the demand for the automobile diminished steadily and the firm closed its doors, although the date of that decision has not been recorded.

It is noted that as late as 1940 one of these Harvey-built cars was in possession of a Joliet auto dealer and was still in running condition.

## AUSTIN MANUFACTURING CO.

Having burned out in Chicago in 1898, the Austin Manufacturing Company moved to Harvey in the following year and for a long period following was one of the city's major industries, manufacturing a wide line of road grading machinery.

The company remained in business here until 1939 after it had merged with the Western Wheel Company of Aurora the year prior. All facilities and many employees were moved to Aurora, Illinois.

The local plant, one of the city's largest, was taken over during World War II by the Ammunition Container Corporation, a branch of the American Can Company. A temporary factory manufacturing war materials for the United States government, it was abandoned by the parent company shortly after hostilities had ceased.

In 1945 it was bought by the Maremont Automotive Products, Inc.

## WILLIAM E. DEE COMPANY

Although the William E. Dee Company was founded in 1855, the date of its founding in Harvey is unrecorded.

The plant it occupied here has, however, an interesting history. It was the site first of the Chicago Motor Vehicle Company, later the Harvey Motor Truck Works, and it was in Harvey that the former company manufactured the first motor truck ever built in the United States.

The significance of the motor truck industry as it is known today, was hardly conceivable when the Harvey firm exhibited its product at the first automobile show ever held in the nation, although in what year this exhibition was held also is unrecorded.

The William E. Dee Company eventually ceased its foundry operations although the name is still contained in the Harvey business field. Its activities today are restricted to the sale of sewer tile and kindred products. The firm is located at the corner of 150th Street and Center Avenue.

## FAHRALLOY COMPANY

The Fahrалloy Company was founded by Dr. F. A. Fahrwald, an inventor whose patents were widely used in the industry, in 1933 and, despite the depression, the company expanded because of the demand for its products.

Four years following its founding the firm found it necessary to expand and came to Harvey in 1937 after purchasing a site bounded by Lexington and

Turlington Avenues and 149th and 150th Streets. The building was the site of an old Harvey firm, the Koch Machine Shop.

Among Fahralloy products are propellers, chains, parts for cement mills, oil stills, conveyor belts and many other items which are subjected to heat, wear or corrosion. Castings manufactured by the company from 14 per cent chromium and 65 per cent nickel are used in many food-making machines.

Not one of Harvey's major employers, Fahralloy, nevertheless, is an important local industry.

## PERFECTION GEAR COMPANY

The Perfection Gear Company, manufacturer of automobile replacement parts and industrial stock gears, was founded in 1919 by David H. Daskal, George H. Daskal and David Davis.

Fourteen years later, in October, 1933, because of a greater demand for its products and the resultant need for additional manufacturing space, the company moved to its present location in Harvey at 152nd Street and Vincennes Road. This plant had been the site of the old S. Ward Hamilton plant.

Despite the depression of the time, the company prospered and continued to widen its scope of manufacturing to include the manufacture of parts used by other than the automobile industry. The firm added plant space, bought additional machinery and augmented its personnel staff. It became a nationally recognized company in its field.

Before the beginning of World War II, Perfection Gear had swung into the production of parts for war needs and the day of Pearl Harbor found the Harvey firm ready and able to accept greater commitments for the production of such needs. It became one of the government's most reliable sources of production in the massive war effort.

At the termination of hostilities, Perfection began again a program of expansion and modernization of its equipment. Soon the company entered the industrial gear field with the purchase in 1948 of the American Stock Gear Company which is now a manufacturing and sales division of Perfection Gear.

Today the company employs more than 500 persons. All manufacturing operations are concentrated in its Harvey facility which today encompasses an entire city block.

Located strategically throughout the nation are warehouses to speed up customer service and it numbers among its holdings similar warehouses in Canada and Mexico. Export offices are located in New York City and San Francisco from which company products are shipped to Europe, Asia, Africa and South America.

## SINCLAIR RESEARCH LABORATORY

One of the city's newest industrial arrivals is the Sinclair Research Laboratories which occupies one of Harvey's most impressive structures on a 38-acre site at 147th Street just east of the Illinois Central railroad.

Close cooperation between Sinclair Oil Company officials and the Harvey city council during the administration of Arthur E. Turngren resulted in the formal opening of the huge facility on October 22, 1948.

The original laboratory consisted of nine red face brick buildings with Indiana limestone trim. Later additions were nuclear radiation and tracer laboratory buildings.

The Sinclair Laboratories have been described as a "citadel of science," and aptly so, for here chemists, engineers, physicists and technicians combine their scientific knowledge to develop the new products and processes required to keep pace with the rapid changes in the fuel and transportation fields.

The skilled scientists who are gathered by the company from the most noted technical colleges and universities in the nation, explore, invent, discover and improve oil products in a most scientific atmosphere.

At the research center they handle projects through test tube, bench scale and pilot plant stages until they are perfected and made available to the commercial field.

Other buildings include the latest and most complete equipment for work in such fields as radiation, catalysis, lubricants, corrosion prevention and fuels. Other facets of the laboratory work are process design, process development and economic evaluation.

The local firm maintains a close liaison with the top management of Sinclair Oil Corporation, the parent company which is located in New York — with research laboratories in Tulsa, Okla., and with major production, manufacturing and marketing subsidiaries throughout the United States.

Local scientists have accounted for many discoveries in the petroleum field. These include a product known as RD-150, the oil industry's most widely used platinum reforming catalyst, and another called RD-119, a rust inhibitor that is conceded to have saved industry millions of dollars.

Other developments of the Harvey Laboratories include synthetic lubricants which helped blast into orbit satellites still circling the globe; an additive to gasoline which vastly improved engine performance, and, a lubrication additive containing nickel which plates wear points in engines.

## ALLIED STEEL CASTINGS COMPANY

As this document is being compiled plans are underway to close the plant of the Allied Steel Castings Company located at 146th Street and Spaulding Avenue. Plant officials announced the reason for closing as lack of profits.

However, for many years the firm was an important part of the Harvey industrial family.

It was founded in June, 1918, when the property which formerly belonged to Whiting Corporation, was acquired.

The company was formed to produce steel castings for the railroad industry, the original melting unit being a Bessemer converter.

The company grew over the years and the melting system became the open hearth type in 1920.

In 1939 Allied Steel bought the property adjacent to its original plant, property that had formerly housed the Pettigrew Foundry. A large addition was built in 1944.

Prior to its closing the firm was engaged in the manufacture of gear housings, coupler yokes and miscellaneous freight car castings for the railroad industry.

## R. E. NELSON, INC.

One of the city's smaller but nonetheless important industries because of the nature of its business is R. E. Nelson, Inc., a "remanufacturer" of Ford engines.

The firm was established in Chicago in 1939 and moved its facilities to

Harvey in 1945 when it opened a plant on 152nd Street, just east of the Illinois Central railroad and almost across from the Perfection Gear Company.

The company works directly with the Ford Motor Company and its dealers and its products are sold on an exchange basis. Under this method of merchandising a rebuildable product is turned over to Nelson at the time of purchase. In simpler language for each remanufactured part disposed of, a used part has been exchanged.

The used part received is then completely disassembled and only those parts which pass rigid inspection are used, the non-usable parts being replaced with new Ford parts.

## AMERICAN STOVE COMPANY

One of Harvey's industrial pioneers, the American Stove Company was a bulwark of employment for local workers until it moved its facilities from Harvey to St. Louis in the Fall of 1948.

Because of its early importance to the economy of the city, its years of successful operation are a definite part of Harvey history.

The American Stove Company branch in Chicago was moved here on May 3, 1897, occupying a huge plant on Commercial Avenue near 157th Street.

The firm was a pioneer in many cooking stove improvements. The first oven heat regulator was developed here and the American Stove was the first company to construct gas stoves of sheet steel. It later became a standard for the industry.

The original stove produced by the firm was the result of a long process and it has been said that a man at his own bench assembled the complete stove. However, modern production methods were introduced and the method of manufacture rivaled that of the "assembly line" process of the automobile industry.

Immediately prior to its closing the firm employed more than 600 workers and although a number of them moved to St. Louis when the operation was transferred, others went on pension and many others were absorbed into the labor forces of other industries.

Management being extremely sports-minded, a program of athletics for employees commanded nationwide attention and both basketball and softball teams representing the firm were found in national competition.

## BLISS AND LAUGHLIN, INC.

From a humble beginning in 1891 when a partnership consisting of S. E. Bliss and John E. Laughlin was formed to produce cold rolled shafting, Bliss and Laughlin, Inc. has become one of the nation's major producers of cold finished bar steels and shafting in the United States.

The original plant, near the location of the present factory, consisted of a single small building with offices on the second floor. The office force consisted of two employees in addition to the partners. Its annual capacity was about 12,000 tons, distributed over a western area of about 300 miles in radius.

The founders of Bliss and Laughlin (Mr. Laughlin was not related to the Laughlin of Jones and Laughlin) were among the pioneers in utilizing and developing a then relatively new process for greatly improving the quality of steel bars by subjecting them to high pressure.

The original process, developed during the Civil War period, consisted of passing cold steel bars through a series of revolving rollers under pressure. This method gave rise to the term "Cold Rolled Steel."

The rolling process gradually gave way to a more modern technique, developed in the 1890's, in which steel bars are produced by drawing them through dies of various sizes and shapes. The end product is called "Cold Drawn Steel."

Cold finished steel was used chiefly at the turn of the century for machine shafts. In fact, Bliss and Laughlin's Harvey plant was locally known for years as the "shafting works."

In December, 1919, the present company was organized into a corporation of the same name, taking over the physical assets and good will of the original firm.

Early in the year 1922 a progressive and well-planned expansion and building program was inaugurated. This first took the form of a broadening of the organization and improvements in the company's manufacturing facilities, as well as additions in space and equipment to carry on the work economically and efficiently.

As time went on, it became necessary to increase shipping and production facilities, to enlarge the offices, to increase the number of sales offices throughout the country, and to acquire adjoining grounds for further expansion.

The growth of the company during this period was not only rapid but sound, due to anticipation of future needs and careful planning. This business policy brought the company into personal contact with thousands of users of cold finished steel, representing a wide diversification of manufacturing interests.

As a result, its production requirements advanced steadily and demands for its products widened constantly. Old departments were expanded. New departments such as metallurgical, inspection, traffic, mechanical and fabricating engineering for customer assistance, were added. Ranges of sizes were extended for the full line of rounds, squares, hexagons, flats and special sections, plus the addition of drawn and ground, and turned and ground steel.

Special attention was given toward improvement of finishes and in achieving closer control on concentricity, straightness and adherence to tolerance.

Early attention was paid to the subject of machinability, not only from the standpoint of material composition but also to physical character and fabrication plan as well.

The enlargement and expansion of the Harvey mill continued and its success created an Eastern interest in the trade for the firm's steels. Early in the year 1928 it was decided to erect an Eastern plant and on August 1 of that year ground was broken for the new facility in Buffalo, New York. It was formally opened for operation on April 2, 1929.

The new plant placed Bliss and Laughlin in the position of becoming a national and international source of supply.

Despite general business conditions in the depression of the 1930's, the Eastern plant continued to show steady business gains and, as a result, in 1936 it became necessary to double the manufacturing space and install additional equipment.

In 1944 Bliss and Laughlin underwent further expansion through the acquisition of the New England Drawn Steel Company in Mansfield, Massachusetts. This plant is now 42,674 square feet in size, has an annual production capacity of 40,000 tons and employs 30 persons. In 1953, the company moved to expand its sales to the automotive industry by building a mill at Detroit.

The Detroit plant has since been doubled in size to rank as the largest cold finished steel mill in the Motor City. The size and location of the Michigan facility enables Bliss and Laughlin to serve the auto industry speedily and at a significant saving in shipping costs.

The Detroit plant covers 83,358 square feet, and has an annual rated capacity of 35,000 tons. It employs about 60 persons.

The company in 1960 entered the growing West Coast market for its products by acquiring plants in Los Angeles and Seattle. Among the many users of the firm's products in the far West are the aircraft and missile industries.

The Los Angeles facility covers 27,666 square feet. Its annual rated capacity is 48,000 net tons and it employs 25 persons. The Seattle plant is 14,400 square feet in size, has an annual capacity of 4,000 tons and employs 15 persons.

From the original annual capacity of 12,000 tons the firm in 1948 produced 325,000 tons and today the production figure has reached more than 550,000 tons. In 1961 company sales totaled more than \$50,000,000 and its net assets were nearly \$21,000,000.

Bliss and Laughlin customers today total more than 5,000 representing all of the nation's major industries. Its stockholders number 3,928 in 49 states and foreign countries. Its parent plant in Harvey now occupies a site of 242,305 feet, has an annual rated capacity of 235,000 tons and employs about 400 persons.

Its products are used for a wide variety of purposes including: the beaters for kitchen food mixers, the hex nut for a spark plug, the wheel assembly for an airplane, the carriage return bar for a typewriter. They have other dramatic applications in space vehicles and atomic energy, as well as home washing machines and industrial drill presses.

## INGALL-SHEPARD DIVISION

### WYMAN-GORDON COMPANY

A notion to retire by two men, Frederick A. Ingalls and Charles G. Shepard, led, strangely, to the founding of what is one of Harvey's largest and most widely-known industrial firms.

Founders of the Buda Company which moved to Harvey from Buda, Illinois, in 1890, the two men decided in 1906 to sell their business with the idea of retiring. Being ambitious they suddenly discovered "they were too much a part of business and business too much a part of them, to enjoy their newly-found leisure" and returned to the industrial field to found a small forging plant.

Located at the site of the old Bellaire Stamping Works which had burned to the ground on New Year's Eve in 1900, the firm, equipped with two drop hammers and three steam hammers manned by thirteen employees, occupied a building about a hundred feet square. Ground was broken for the factory on March 15, 1910 and it was ready to go into operation as the Ingalls-Shepard Forging Company in June of the same year.

Charles Batt, a one-time Harvey alderman of the Fourth Ward, was the first foreman of the die shop and George Weiss supervised the hammer shop.

The first forging to come from the firm's hammers was a spike used by the F. C. Austin Manufacturing Company for its road rollers, used to tear up hard road surfaces.

As time passed the versatility of the firm increased and numbered among its products such items as railway signals, parts for tractors and agricultural implements and, finally, crankshafts for automobiles which were coming into wide usage. Its line was to become even more diversified during World War I when parts were forged for trucks, tanks, gun carriages and crankshafts for the famed Liberty engines of the day. By this time plant facilities had been greatly expanded, covering more than seven acres.

Wyman-Gordon, now the parent company, had been a business enterprise in Worcester, Massachusetts from 1883, but by 1918, when war production had opened up vast new business horizons because of the emergence of the airplane, the firm found itself without room to pioneer in the new field.

Because of competition being afforded by automobile firms in the area of Detroit, Michigan, the management realized it must seek facilities in the Middle West, and thus the merging of the Ingalls-Shepard Forging Company and the Wyman-Gordon Company was effected.

By December, 1919, details were completed, but with the merger Mr. Shepard retired once again. Mr. Ingalls became a vice president of the Wyman-Gordon Company, his son-in-law, Samuel M. Havens, became the assistant treasurer and manager of the Harvey plant, and Harold F. Wood was employed as chief metallurgist in the firm's laboratory.

Thus was born the Ingalls-Shepard Division of the Wyman-Gordon Company, and in a few short years it was well on its way to becoming the largest crankshaft factory in the world.

There are several facets in the history of the factory that are worthy of recording.

Once the factory had been surrounded by a fence Miss Jean Ingalls, daughter of the founder who subsequently became the wife of Samuel M. Havens, established what became a "very famous garden" in the back of the plant in an area that was later to become a steel storage yard. It is recorded that the garden was established according to blueprint, that planting techniques depended on the moon and that as a result of this venture, Miss Ingalls and her mother came to be regarded as a part of the working force.

Records reveal that one of the outstanding days in the firm's history came in the summer of 1916 when the first annual employee picnic was held in Calumet Grove in Blue Island. Ingalls-Shepard was one of the first industries in the community to sponsor such an event, and, significantly, it is an annual affair looked forward to even today by employees of the firm and their families.

Another event remembered by early employees came in 1919 when they donned brown aprons to look like blacksmiths and entered the Labor Day parade as a unit. They even furnished their own music, with Charles C. Shepard pounding the bass drum. Another part of the entry was a truck appropriately decorated and carrying a remarkable simile of a furnace in which could be seen the red hot metal from which crankshafts were forged.

Early documents record that even before its merger with Wyman-Gordon the firm had reached a prominent position in the manufacturing field "due largely to the energy, foresight, unusual sales ability and personality of Mr. Ingalls and Mr. Shepard."

Among the executives who were to guide the destiny of the firm after the merger was Harry G. Stoddard who was elected president of the company in 1931, twenty years after he had bought stock and become actively associated with the company.

In 1932 Mr. Ingalls retired from the active role he had played in the company and moved to California where he died on December 13, 1938. In

the same year Mr. Wood was made works manager and Mr. Havens became the vice president.

The Harvey plant had been considerably enlarged in 1930, but because of the depression little use was found for the added space. However, the conclusion of that period of panic saw the entire facilities utilized. By 1937 an enlargement of the heat-treating facilities became necessary and simultaneously a service building was added.

Through the years Ingalls-Shepard built up an enviable reputation in the industrial field for its understanding of the work force and in matters of wages, vacations and other benefits its liberality became widely known. This included sponsorship of many employee activities such as athletic teams, picnics, and later a tremendous Christmas party which is attended annually by employees and their families.

Just as in World War I, the company played an important role in war production for the second world conflict. It is especially significant that it was Wyman-Gordon forgings which helped make the two great airplanes of the war — the Boeing B17 Flying Fortress and the Consolidated B24 Liberator — such potent factors.

The company kept pace with the myriad new aircraft which followed the conclusion of hostilities in 1945 and today its research specialists are thinking in terms of the future as well as the present. Presently geared for the complicated demands of jets, rockets and missiles its engineers are, nevertheless, thinking in terms of "flight out of the atmosphere more than flight in it."

Change in the executive department of the company transpired in 1955 when Mr. Harry Stoddard became chairman of the board of directors and his son Robert, who had joined the company ranks in 1929, was named to the presidency, an office he still holds.

Today, with a total of almost 4,000 employees, fine management and devoted employees help the firm maintain its place of pre-eminence in the forging field.

## ALLIS CHALMERS MANUFACTURING CO. FORMERLY THE BUDA COMPANY

The Buda Company was originally established in 1881 in Buda, Illinois, a small town about 50 miles north of Peoria. In the beginning the company manufactured only railroad supplies. In 1890, the entire factory was moved to Harvey, the site being chosen because of its advantageous facilities. By locating at the junction of the Illinois Central, Baltimore and Ohio and Grand Trunk railroads the new company could be directly served by these three railroads.

In the earlier period of its existence, those years antedating the gasoline engine era, the products of the Buda Company consisted mainly of railroad supplies of all kinds and in this field the company maintained a leading position for many years, numbering among its customers all of the large railroads in the United States and practically all of the small lines, in addition to thousands of industrial companies.

In 1910 the possibilities of a rapid development of the automotive industry were recognized by the management, and it was decided to enter this field with a line of high quality gas and gasoline engines for trucks, busses, taxicabs and agricultural, marine and industrial purposes. In 1926 the company began the manufacture of its first Diesel engines for industrial equipment, marine

service, generating sets and power units for various portable and stationary requirements. A large new factory building with new equipment throughout was provided for this purpose.

An important step was taken in 1933, when the Lanova type of "controlled turbulence" combustion system was incorporated in the complete line of Buda Diesels. The Lanova system became recognized as one of the outstanding achievements in diesel history. The year 1933 also saw the beginning of a new line of Buda automotive type Diesel engines for trucks and busses.

Many new Buda products were added to the list in 1938. Some of these included the Buda "Chore Boy" — a small industrial truck; a complete line of quality hydraulic and screw jacks of all types; and a special adaptation of four and six cylinder Diesels for replacing gasoline engines in Ford trucks.

This year the firm startled the automotive and aviation industries by the announcement of a new lightweight Diesel engine, a development which technical experts throughout the country claimed would be the next really big improvement in American aviation as well as in ground transportation. The Buda plant went into full production making these aircraft engines for the United States government to be used in tanks as a part of an accelerated national defense program.

In addition to producing the new radial-type Diesel engine, the Buda Company at one time had in production 12 different models of standard type Diesel engines and 26 different models of gasoline and natural gas engines. These Buda engines were used in all types of applications, principally in six major industries, automotive, marine, stationary industrial, portable industrial, oil fields and generator sets.

Another development of Buda's that attracted nation-wide interest was an earth boring machine supplied to the United States Army. This drill, a development of a Buda engineer, Hugh Brown, was used extensively by the Army for drilling under roadways and bridge approaches preparatory to the placing of land mines and anti-tank traps, etc. In other words, this machine formed a part of the Army's equipment for defense against blitzkrieg type of warfare.

From its inception the Buda Company made consistent growth. It normally employed approximately 1200 men. The plant in 1940 occupied 500,000 square feet of floor space, including a \$300,000 addition for the Guiberson airplane division.

In 1953, after a long and successful period of operation, the company was sold to its present owner, the Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, Inc., a giant in the modern industrial field, whose home plant and offices are located in West Allis, Wisconsin. At the time of sale, the Buda Company had grown to a plant consisting of about 25 buildings occupying 654,446 square feet of floor space and encompassing 28½ acres of land. The new owners christened their acquisition as the Harvey Works.

The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company presently consists of 17 plants in the United States, plus other plants in Canada, England, France, Australia, Italy and Mexico. Products number in the hundreds, from lift trucks and engines, manufactured in Harvey, to giant nuclear reactors in other of its factories.

In 1958 an engineering and development center was added to the Harvey facilities, the addition consisting of three buildings for the design and development of engines and fork lift trucks.

This structure provides Allis-Chalmers engineers with one of the most modern facilities of its kind and it is here that new developments in the firm's diversified lines are created. Equipment enables engineers to study the results of their designs before the product goes into production.

In 1961 the company completed an engine production plant 1,100 feet in length and 440 feet wide. It is a one-story steel beam and cement structure with penthouses for electricity, heating and ventilation equipment. It permits the company to manufacture a broad line of diesel, natural gas, butane and gasoline engines which are used to power company products sold in the construction machinery, farm equipment and material handling fields. In addition, sales are made to such industries as construction, marine, oil, irrigation, logging and many others.

Electrical generator sets produced in the new plant are used to supply electric power in thousands of locations throughout the world. Generators from the Harvey Works supplied power at "tracking stations" which played such an important role in the historic orbital flight around the world of Colonel John Glenn in early 1962. These generators have been supplying power at radar stations in the nation's defense network and similar sets are to be used as part of America's missile program.

The new engine plant almost doubles the productive capacity of the old facilities and increases the company's Harvey manufacturing area to 1,150,000 square feet.

## ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

Little formal history is obtainable on the development of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in this city. The company itself is unable to furnish early data and details are meager.

However, the first telephone exchange in Harvey was located in the drug store of J. W. Oliver and it was fitting that the Oliver firm be granted telephone number one, which it retained until the advent of the dial phone system installed here in October, 1955.

Other early numbers included: Harvey Fire Department, Number 0; Flewelling's store, number two; Dr. Walvoord of South Holland, number four; William D. Rogers, number six; John Alten, number ten; Harvey Police Department, number 13; W. E. Kerr and Company, numbers 16 and 17; G. W. Roberts, number 18, and the Grand Trunk Railroad, number 20.

Originally, the Chicago Telephone Company established its office here on March 10, 1891, with J. W. Oliver serving a dual role as telephone exchange manager and druggist. He retained the managership when the telephone exchange was moved on February 10, 1904 to the second floor at 189 East 154th Street.

Telephone service was considered a luxury for many years and even as late as December 31, 1900, only 41 subscribers were listed here. However, in the subsequent five years the subscriber list had grown to 249.

In 1904 A. C. Rhoades was named manager and it was while he was in charge that the company, on August 22, 1914, converted from the old "hand-crank" type of telephone instrument to a battery-operated system. That same year, the company moved its facilities to 15428 Center Avenue, where it remained until the construction of the huge modern building at 15321 Center Avenue. In the meantime, on July 1, 1946, the plant and offices were separated and a business office opened at 15422 Center Avenue.

After 1905, demand for telephone service increased rapidly, and company records reveal that growth in terms of subscribers as follows: 1910 - 526; 1915 - 790; 1920 - 1152; 1925 - 1990; 1930 - 3350 1935 - 3662; 1940 - 3762.

Twenty-one years later, in 1961, the total telephones in service at the Harvey exchange was 33,739. In that same year a total of 27,605,000 calls were routed through the local office. Total customers now being served is 28,400.

Other milestones in the Illinois Bell history in Harvey include the installation of the dial system in 1954, construction of a new accounting center at 153rd and Main Streets on June 16, 1955, and the construction in October of the same year of the new district office and plant facility at 15321 Center Avenue.

# INSTITUTIONS



## UNITED STATES POST OFFICE

Although it has been previously recorded that the first Harvey postmaster was William H. Pease, subsequent investigation reveals that the first postmaster of South Lawn, as Harvey was first known, was Frank O. Young, who was appointed on August 22, 1881, and served until March 4, 1890 when Mr. Pease received the appointment.

Mr. Pease, whom history credits with having named the city, held the postmastership at three different intervals — first from 1890 to 1892, the second from 1903 to 1915, and third from 1921 to 1927.

Other postmasters were Daniel W. Turney, 1892-1895; J. J. O'Rourke, 1895-1899; M. A. Gillson, 1899-1903. Mr. O'Rourke then re-assumed the postmastership in 1915 and served until 1921. After Mr. Pease's third term the position was held by George Sutton from 1927 to 1936.

It was during the Gillson term that city home delivery was established. Mr. Gillson died in office and was succeeded by Mr. Pease, who served his first two terms during the administration of President Roosevelt and his third during that of President Howard Taft.

From 1903, after the post office had occupied various buildings, until 1933 it was located at 153rd Street and Columbia Avenue, the site now of the American Legion clubrooms. On April 1, 1933, it was moved into the present Federal Building at 15441 Center Avenue.

George Sutton became the first Harvey postmaster under Civil Service when he assumed the position on January 17, 1928, but in 1936 he was succeeded by Joseph S. Flaherty, who had previously served as the police magistrate in Harvey. Mr. Flaherty held the post until he died in 1941 when he was succeeded by Frank G. Ring, who for the period of 1934-1936 had served as a member of the Illinois Legislature.

Mr. Ring was succeeded in 1954 by Alfred St. Aubin who for many years had served as the assistant postmaster. Mr. St. Aubin's term as postmaster culminated with his retirement on August 31, 1960. His retirement brought to a conclusion 42 years of service at the Harvey post office, the longest any individual has served here, although Anthony Caproni, a present employee, is in a position to exceed the St. Aubin record as this document is being written.

Upon Mr. St. Aubin's retirement the postmastership went to Stanley G. Kay, who served in an acting capacity for a period of seven months. In 1961 the appointment went to Floyd R. Chapin, who is the present postmaster.

The post office has grown and its services expanded as the steady growth of the community has warranted and as of this date plans are nearly complete for expanding the present building on property purchased adjacent to it on 155th Street.

## INGALLS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

Realizing the need for a community hospital, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Ingalls purchased ground and inaugurated plans for the erection of such a building in the early 1920's. A vice president of the Ingalls-Shepard Division of the Wyman-Gordon Company, one of Harvey's pioneer industrial firms, Mr. Ingalls shared with his wife an intense interest in community welfare.

However, Mrs. Ingalls did not live to see her dream realized because of her death while plans were in the formative stage. Her work was carried on, however, by Mr. Ingalls and their daughter, Mrs. Jean Ingalls Havens, and the institution was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Ingalls for her "interest in her

fellow men and the spirit of helpfulness which characterized her life."

Both the grounds and the buildings were personal gifts of Mr. Ingalls, but much of the furnishings were the result of gifts by many Harvey industries, civic and fraternal organizations.

Equipment for the X-Ray Department was maintained by the Ingalls family throughout their lives.

From the beginning, the highest standards of hospital care have been maintained.

First of a long line of chiefs of staff was Dr. Thomas A. Noble. Serving on the board of trustees were: Mr. Ingalls, Dr. G. A. Stevenson, George H. Gibson, J. H. Whiting, W. T. Beatty and L. M. Viles.

Of Georgian design, the hospital had the most modern accommodations possible to obtain and a most pleasant atmosphere for patients was created by Mrs. Havens.

Mr. Ingalls and his daughter were the guiding spirits for the hospital for many years, but working closely with them was Miss Clara Pound, who arrived here several months before the building's completion. As superintendent, Miss Pound discharged the great responsibility of organizing the hospital staff.

The depression years of the early 1930's were most trying. When financial institutions closed, the hospital's funds were frozen. To complicate the situation outstanding bills and payrolls totaled \$11,000.

It was again Mrs. Havens whose efforts enabled the hospital to weather the storm. An appeal to her father in California brought immediate response and the obligations were discharged by him from personal funds.

However, there were dark days yet to come and when Mrs. Havens met with the board of trustees it was decided there was no alternative but to close the institution.

It was at this point that the hospital staff, upon suggestion by Mrs. Havens, agreed to keep the doors open although it meant salary decreases or, possibly, no salary at all until the crisis had passed. But it was this devotion and sacrifice that enabled Ingalls hospital to overcome the obstacle. Mrs. Havens continued as a tireless worker in the struggle to maintain solvency and it is recorded in hospital annals that she worked six days a week over many years to achieve this objective.

The financial difficulty hurdled, the hospital was to face additional problems as the nation entered World War II. Many new problems arose — shortage of equipment and supplies, primarily. Because the United States was girding for an all-out war effort, shortages of vital material multiplied and it became impossible to maintain the high standards of hospital care that had become a tradition.

It was at this point that Mrs. Havens came to the decision that the institution must become a community responsibility.

Thus, in the organizational change that became necessary, John Bardwick, Jr. was named to head the institution as president. Later he became chairman of the Board of Trustees and in this role he provided the leadership that culminated in numerous changes and, subsequently, national recognition of the hospital.

Of Mr. Bardwick's administration Mrs. Havens said in 1955: "His leadership has been superb. Having governed the hospital for 16 years prior to his term, I appreciate how really wonderful his work has been. He commands the respect and confidence of all and as the only remaining member of the Ingalls family I wish to convey our deep appreciation. He has done something for the community that no one else could have done."

Upon assuming the hospital leadership Mr. Bardwick was faced almost immediately with the problem of raising funds for renovation and re-equipping to return it again to the desired standards.

One of his first moves was to name an administrator, and L. C. Mortrud assumed the position in 1948. His first task was one of reorganization and remodeling. This was accomplished during the next decade after a minute study of the myriad problems. However, better allocation of existing space resulted in increasing the hospital's rated bed capacity from 88 beds and 25 bassinets to 115 beds and 32 bassinets.

A program of public education to create support and understanding of the hospital's needs and the important role it plays in the welfare of the community was undertaken. As a result, industries, organizations and individuals responded with generous contributions so that the work might go forward. The financial structure was studied and efforts directed toward providing a business-like operation which would result in a self-sustaining institution and yet provide for a fund to meet depreciation costs.

The progress toward the objectives was almost meteoric under John Bardwick's leadership, devotion and inspiration.

Patients' rooms were modernized and decorated in pastel colors, cubical screens were installed in all wards, work areas in all nurses' stations were refurbished and re-equipped. Stainless steel replaced old enamel utensils, greater efficiency and cleanliness were achieved. All available space was utilized through re-arranging and remodeling.

Another major portion of the program was the renovation of the surgical suite. Stainless steel equipment replaced the original furnishings and the most modern lighting system was installed. Safety light switches were added and telephone equipment was replaced.

The growth of the hospital is evident in the greater number of patients served. In 1949 the census was 4,449, a figure that increased to 8,214 just five years later. Emergency room cases in the former year of 879 increased to 1,544. Number of babies born increased from 1,041 in 1949 to 1,835 in 1954.

Other important changes in the hospital operation during the period were: modernization of the X-Ray Department, employment of a full-time radiologist, creation of a Women's Auxiliary to assist through volunteer services, the establishment of blood banks, installation of a new and completely equipped pharmacy made possible by Mr. and Mrs. Leo Sample as a memorial to their son, Leo Sample, Jr., installation of a new heating system.

Cost of the improvements exceeded \$600,000 over a period of six years.

Another significant advance was the accreditation of Ingalls Memorial Hospital by the American Hospital Association after a survey in 1953 by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals.

Ingalls Memorial Hospital attained nationwide prominence in the same year when it was selected to represent the voluntary community hospital in the United States as a model of modern day hospital management and medical practice control in hospitals of comparable size. As a result, the hospital was visited by administrators from throughout the United States for the purpose of studying the methods employed. Even today, Ingalls Memorial Hospital serves as annual host to such a visit.

In 1954 a school for the training of medical technologists was opened in the clinical laboratory, which the year prior had been placed under the supervision of a full-time pathologist.

By 1955 the physical and operational changes under the John Bardwick administration had been accomplished at a cost of \$1,167,000. It was during

this period also that a dental staff was created, bylaws and regulations concerning all phases of the hospital's operation were established, self-government of the medical staff was granted within legal limitations, a fire protection program inaugurated and Women's Auxiliary organized.

Under its current physical structure, Ingalls by 1956 was utilizing its facilities to the maximum. That year 2,200 babies were born, more than 22,000 patients and out patients had been served. More than 10,000 free polio shots were administered when the hospital cooperated in a mass immunization program following the development of the Salk vaccine.

Organizational changes included the election of Herman C. Hoekstra as president of the Board of Trustees. John Bardwick was named chairman and Guy T. Avery vice chairman of the board.

Detailed plans were made for hospital expansion when the demand for hospital service reached a point where it became necessary to bed patients in the halls. In 1957 contracts were awarded for building the new facilities and in June ground was broken for an addition.

It was in this year that the institution underwent another, but different type of crisis — a tremendous flood which necessitated its complete evacuation. Loss of materials and income was estimated at \$70,000, but after a concentrated cleaning-up program it re-opened a week later.

The four-story addition, completed in 1959, almost doubled the bed capacity of the hospital. Yet, as this history is being written it is significant to note that despite the tremendous expansion, the constant growth of the institution in three short years has been cause for considerable discussion by the Board of Trustees toward undergoing still another building project.

## HARVEY MEMORIAL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

An idea presented at a meeting of the Harvey Association of Commerce and Industry on February 5, 1942 culminated in the erection of the imposing Harvey Memorial Young Men's Christian Association building which today occupies the southeast corner of 155th Street and Center Avenue.

Discussions at that meeting at which John Bardwick, Jr., president of the ACI, was the presiding officer, centered around the need for a community center for use by all Harvey residents.

Also present at the session were a number of community leaders including: Howard Grant, president of the Whiting Corporation; A. Myron Lambert, Jr., publisher of the Harvey Tribune; Henry C. Piel, attorney; Leo Sample, partner, Oliver Drug Co.; Paul Soenksen, owner, the Eagle Store; George Tesar, partner, Bastar Jewelry store; Dr. William E. McVey, superintendent, Thornton Township high school and Junior College; Harry Lillengren, president of Bliss and Laughlin, Inc.; Foss P. Miller, assistant treasurer, Ingalls-Shepard Division of the Wyman-Gordon Company; George F. Thies, vice president, the First National Bank in Harvey.

It was Mr. Lillengren who first suggested the possibility of establishing a YMCA branch here and, after a series of meetings, a local survey by the Illinois YMCA was authorized.

ACI President Bardwick named a committee to explore the extent to which local industry might participate financially. Members of that committee were Samuel M. Havens of the Wyman-Gordon Company; chairman, Mr. Lillengren;

David H. Daskal, president of the Perfection Gear Company; and J. Stanley Dempsey, president of the Buda Company, who was regarded at that time as the spokesman for Harvey industry.

This committee reported on January 7, 1943 that a branch of the YMCA would appear to fulfill Harvey's need and a steering committee with Dr. William E. McVey as chairman was named. Other members were Walter Nagell, Mr. Dempsey and Mr. Soenksen, although shortly thereafter the committee was expanded to 21 members.

In September this committee officially expressed a preference for the establishment of a YMCA branch and on September 10th, A. R. Freeman of the Illinois YMCA came to the community to discuss the possibilities.

Frank Hathaway, general secretary of the Chicago YMCA later pointed out the advantages of a YMCA on September 21, 1943, and indicated that if the city could raise a total of \$250,000 the Chicago YMCA would double that amount for the erection of a \$750,000 building.

In October of the same year the board of the Chicago "Y" met with the local committee and at that point the plans jelled.

A building committee consisting of W. H. Hammer, Henry C. Piel and William D. O'Hara announced the purchase of the site at 155th Street and Center Avenue in October, 1944.

Some financial difficulty presented itself when the city was within \$25,000 of reaching its \$250,000 quota. In the interim building costs had risen rapidly and after considerable study it was determined that the original amount would not suffice. Harvey found it necessary to raise an additional \$75,000.

On July 24, 1945 detailed plans for the building and working drawings were presented to the local YMCA Board of Directors of which Paul Soenksen was chairman. At this time it was reported that the community had raised \$267,363 in pledges to the building fund.

The benefits of a YMCA program of activity were first presented to the community on April 22, 1948 despite the fact that ground had not yet been broken for the proposed building. A two-story brick building on the site the "Y" had purchased became the headquarters; Victor H. Rompel was named executive secretary and John O. Root as program director. Mr. Rompel had become widely acquainted in the city because of his activity during the fund campaign.

First word that a building was in the offing came on September 28, 1948 when it was announced that construction would get under way the following year. Meantime, the YMCA fund had grown to \$490,500, largely because of earnings on investments.

The Chicago YMCA also had announced a pledge of \$600,000 for the floors in the building that were to be used for residential purposes. Thus the building fund went over \$1,000,000.

Despite the size of the fund, financial problems continued to present themselves because of the constant increases in the cost of construction. Harvey learned that it would be required to raise another \$128,000 but also that the Chicago YMCA would add another \$222,000. Meantime, Mr. Rompel resigned his Harvey position and he was succeeded by Program Director Root.

A contract for what was to become a \$2,500,000 structure was let on January 14, 1951 and ground was broken on March 12.

The YMCA program of activity expanded consistently when the construction of the building was in progress, setting the stage for Dedication Week, April 19 through 26, 1953, at which time the building was formally opened for occupancy.

The six story structure has since served not only the residents of the City of Harvey but those in adjacent communities.

The executive directorship of Memorial YMCA has gone through periodic changes. Following Mr. Root came Ivan H. Smith, who served from April 1, 1954 to September 26, 1959; Daniel Schaeffer from September to December 1959; Robert H. Freitag, December 16, 1959 to the present.

Memorial YMCA has had the benefits of exceptional lay leadership and there are many civically minded individuals who have made noteworthy contributions, both financial and moral. Included in this group are those who have served as chairmen of the board of directors. Each has provided the leadership that has made possible the success of the YMCA as a community center.

Those who have served as chairmen are: Paul W. Soenksen, 1944-1946; David W. Daskal, 1947-48; Dr. William E. McVey, 1949-50; Henry C. Piel, 1951-53; Dr. August R. Anderson, 1954-55; Dr. Harold C. Drummond, 1956-57; Arthur E. Christian, 1958-60; Robert H. Reese, 1961-62.

It should be noted also that Mrs. A. Myron Lambert, Jr. who has been active in the entire area of YMCA work since the founding of the branch here, also brought distinction to the local association when she was elected to serve as a member of the Chicago Board of Managers, the first woman in the history of the Chicago YMCA to be so honored.

## HARVEY HEALTH CENTER

The Harvey Health Center had its beginning in 1919 when it was established here by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute in the basement of the public library.

Services consisted of monthly chest clinics administered by a full-time nurse. The center was partly supported by the Public Welfare and Health Association, but this association was dissolved in 1927.

With the depression came the need for an increase in such services and in 1931 the Harvey Relief organization assumed a share of the financial obligations. The Health Center moved into the relief headquarters and the organizations worked as a unit.

In 1933 the Cook County Public Welfare Department took over the entire task of administering unemployment relief and as a result no provision was made for nursing services. Because of this situation a committee was named to raise funds for the purpose of conducting health work in the city. The name was changed to the Harvey Health Council and the office was moved into the city hall.

The Health council became an agency of the Harvey Community Chest for the first time in 1935 and the council was its chief financial support for the succeeding 22 years.

In 1936 the need for dental care among medically indigent families first came to attention and the Center's Board of Directors proceeded to acquire dental equipment and arrange for a clinic and a dentist with the cooperation of the Cook County Department of Public Health. Dr. S. N. Gould has served as the dentist for 21 years.

In 1956 a dental clinic for high school students was inaugurated. A dentist was employed by the center to serve the clinic through the school year.

In 1960 the Center became an agency of the United Fund which replaced the Community Chest. New, modern dental equipment was purchased, an X-ray room was set up and other equipment added. A panel of seven Harvey doctors began operating the high school clinic. It became possible to furnish partial dentures where necessary.

The Health Center is governed by a board of directors of 21 local people. Currently it has a well-equipped office, a full-time nurse, plus the dental clinic.

The dental clinic is its greatest single service. Children of families, unable to pay for such services, are sent to the Center by appointment of the school nurses, although need is determined before children are accepted as patients. More than 100 had dental work completed in 1961.

Other services provided by the Center include: continued medication for clinic out-patients or patients discharged from hospitals, but only when no other source is available to the individual; a nurses' file of registered and practical nurses to fill requests for home nursing care; a referral service through which requests are channeled to the proper agency; dispensing of health information; social welfare service through which temporary assistance is given to local families until the proper agency assumes the obligation; clearing house service for organizations distributing Christmas baskets to the needy.

The nurse presently in charge of the Health Center is Mrs. Rose Abraham.

## BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

When Troop Number One was organized by Harwell Thompson, member of a pioneer Harvey family, at the First Methodist Church it marked the beginning of the Boy Scout movement in Harvey. At that stage the Scoutmaster was the person around whom activity revolved.

His myriad duties included providing the youths with their basic training, checking them out on advancement tests, serving as transportation manager and as an individual board of review.

Originally, Scouting was conducted on more or less a haphazard basis and it was not until 1923 that its popularity with the youth of the city began to increase.

Troop One had remained in existence at the Methodist church with Karl Treen serving as Scoutmaster and Benjamin J. Sachs as his assistant. Members of the Troop committee were George Stevens, Harry W. Baker, William Lahde, Clinton Baker and Paul Curtis.

The first 28 Scouts to be enrolled were William Andrews, Fahne Dante, Patrick Mahin, Robert McKay, Graydon Dean, Rayburn Haines, Carl Walther, Lawrence Craig, James Shipe, Bernard Wilson, Harry Boland, Jr., Harris Loy Dante, William Matthies, Clarence Lahde, Theodore Felgen, Rowland Hughes, Jack and Carroll Lenox, Arthur Turngren, Arthur Collins, Ralph Shepard, F. W. Walter, Wendell Romine, Harry Sweeney, Ralph Petit and Lawrence Warren.

Eventually, Karl Treen was succeeded as Scoutmaster by Carl Keller who passed all Scout tests and eventually won Eagle rank. He was succeeded by James D. Logsdon, now superintendent of Thornton Township High School and Junior College, who also won Eagle Scout ranking.

Troop One had a lasting influence on the Scout movement here but later it was divided into two troops, numbers 76 and 276. It contributed heavily to the Scoutmaster ranks, among those serving in that capacity being Clarence Lahde, Graydon Dean and Clifford Shipe.

Others who provided leadership for the Scouts through the years were Henry Heideman, Milton Waterman, Frederick Beck, a Mr. Franks, Delbert Parker, Carl Stouga, Edward Beinor, Louis Boudreau, Frank C. Norton, Herbert Pelke, G. C. Showalter, Ben W. Hughes, John Ott, William Ebert, Jr.

Scouting has been made possible in a large degree by the institutions who

sponsor troops. Among these civic-minded groups are: First Methodist Church, First Lutheran Church, First Baptist Church, First Christian Church, the Church of God, the Federated Church, the Academy Methodist Church, the Harvey Police Department, Elks, Kiwanis and Optimist Clubs, Loyal Order of Moose, the Bryant, Whittier and Washington schools, Ascension Holy Name Society, the American Legion and the West Side Civic Club, Garcia Moreno Council Knights of Columbus, the Riverside Community Improvement Association.

In 1937 with the reorganization of Potawatomi Trails Council, Harvey became an important center of activity. Harvey itself had a mere 100 Scouts, a figure that is well over 400 at the present time.

Troops here have had a representative share of Scouts with the rank of Eagle, the highest Scouting can confer. Among them are: George Lytle, Melvin Peebles, Charles Boysen, William Munro, Jerry Nelson, John Wagner, Earl Bishop, Alfred Olson, Robert Sparks, William Edwards, Daniel Egan, Edward Sparks, John Murphy, David Sparks, William Wegener, James Walenga, James Schiltz, Ronald Celbuski, Rodney Iwema, Jack Schiltz, Eugene Peerbolte, Thomas Spindler, Philip Carvey, William Elliott, Michael Krol, Jr., Douglas Diggle, Carl Keeler, James D. Logsdon.

Rodney Iwema has received the Silver Award as has Graydon Dean.

## HARVEY GIRL SCOUTS

Girl Scouts have been active in Harvey for over 25 years. The first Council was chartered in June of 1936, with Mrs. Stanley W. Graff serving as the first commissioner. That year the first Day Camp, Camp Innisfree, was operated in Jurgenson's Grove, Thornton, serving 75 campers.

In 1948, when Mrs. Oscar Coffey was President of the Council, Harvey joined with seven other suburban communities to form the present South Cook County Girl Scout Council, Inc.

In 1948 the total membership was just over 1,000 girls and adults. In 1962, the Council includes over 60 communities and serves 10,000 girls and 4,000 adults. Today 12 Day Camps are operated, serving 2,000 girls — a troop camp at Camp Thorn Creek, Thornton, accommodates better than 6,000 yearly; and the Council owns and operates an established camp, Camp Manistee, near Montague, Michigan, with a capacity of 166 campers.

Girl Scouting has as its purpose — instilling in girls the highest ideals of character, conduct, patriotism and service.

Council headquarters are at 157 East 155th Street.

## THE HARVEY LITTLE LEAGUE

Perhaps no local program for boys has had greater success or is more important than the Harvey Little Baseball League, proposed by a local resident, James Skamarak, in late 1949.

The idea was warmly received and a series of meetings in February of 1950 resulted in concrete plans for organizing a league here on the principles laid down by the national organization.

The first officers elected were headed by Anthony Fraggos, president. Others were: William Turnbull, vice president; Wilbur Kuhlman, treasurer, and James Skamarak, secretary.

However, there were many other men as deeply interested in the program and what it would do for the youth of the community. Their assistance was of extreme importance in laying a foundation that has resulted in a well-organized, smoothly functioning organization that has provided competition and a basic athletic education for hundreds of grade school boys.

Among those who made major contributions were, besides the officers: William McLaren, Gene Des Lauriers, Harry Raiman, Roy Hansen, Vernon Johnson, William Bearman, Garnett Lybe, Carl Mendenhall, Edward Johnson, Albert Boudreau, and many others.

Major problems were the obtaining of a playing site and the securing of sponsors for the teams to be organized. The Harvey Park District, headed by president William Hayes, enabled the league to overcome the first obstacle when it agreed to give the Little League exclusive use of the property at 151st Street and Lexington Avenue, upon which was to rise one of the most modern physical plants devoted to Little League baseball in the Midwest.

The sponsor problem was also solved with little difficulty and the Harvey Optimist Club, Harvey Moose Lodge, Harvey Steelworkers Club, the combined Harvey industrial firms, the Elks Lodge and Ascension church made the formation of six-team league possible.

Likewise, many individuals and business establishments contributed generously to the erection of a playing field on the Park District site.

In the first year of its existence the league made organized baseball available to more than 350 boys, a total that has expanded greatly through the years, both in participating individuals and in numbers of teams. It is also significant that the activity has provided as much entertainment and excitement for thousands of adults, as well as the participants, either as fans, or as umpires, managers or assistant managers.

As years passed many more adults became interested in the activity, and took over as others left for various reasons. These included such men as James Turnbull, Edward Phalen, Douglas True, Robert Blonquist, Henry Koopman, Everett Schurr, Verle Hudson, Charles Walls, John Blair, Jerry Zweifel, Richard Weisbrodt, Howard McMorris, Wayne Ladewig, I. Behm, Wilbur Hallmann.

A program of continuous improvement in the facilities resulted in the erection of a grand stand in 1954 with all labor being furnished free by interested adults. A refreshment stand and press box were added in 1957 and a lighting system to make evening play possible was installed in 1959.

Expenses of the league are met by sponsors' fees, fence advertising, booster cards, donations taken at the games and profits from the refreshment stand which is operated by the Little League Women's auxiliary.

Growth of the league is noted in the increase of the teams from six to twelve between 1950 and 1961, the formation of 16 "minor league" teams where boys receive formal coaching to prepare them for a place in the bigger league upon reaching the proper age, the construction of a second diamond at 161st Street and Finch Avenue. Forty youths are enrolled in a training program. The entire league structure involves almost 600 boys.

The teams are now divided into two leagues and winners play each year for the city championship with the winner receiving the Whiting Corporation trophy.

Equally important in the successful operation of the league is the Ladies' auxiliary which was organized in 1955 with Mrs. Wayne Ladewig as the first president. Its major contribution is in manning the refreshment stand, receipts of which go into the Little League treasury at the conclusion of each playing season.

Women who have given unselfishly of their time to the auxiliary are: Mrs. F. Lindsay, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. Everett Schurr, Mrs. H. Blackstone, Mrs. E. Seiner, Mrs. Haun, Mrs. Brau, Mrs. Charles Brewer, Mrs. Verle Hudson, Mrs. D. Koss, Mrs. R. Miller, Mrs. J. Lee and Mrs. Marshall.

# RELIGION

*“Religion is the basis  
for civil society, and  
the source of all good  
and all comfort.”*

*IBID*



## HARVEY CHURCHES

In the successful development of any community religion is fundamental and the strength of its moral fiber has a direct dependence upon the number of its churches and the devotion of their memberships.

Originally a temperance community, Harvey would, in the natural course of its growth, have an especial attraction for those who wished to apply their religious convictions realistically as well as fervently to faiths of their choice.

From a small core of zealously religious pioneers the fine church community of today has developed. Whatever one's belief there is a church house in which he can get spiritual solace with neighbors of similar faith — commonly bound in the objective of saving the soul of man.

The Harvey of today, as in the foundling days, has a citizenry diversified in nationality, with varied backgrounds and philosophies. Yet they traverse the same path in the quest for spiritual guidance and human understanding through the medium of the Church.

### ACADEMY METHODIST CHURCH

First services of the Academy Methodist church were held in a building on the city's north side that had originally served as a school for pupils from the first to the sixth grades. Meanwhile the membership arranged for the purchase of vacant property nearby and in 1892, with their own capital, plus other obtained from officials of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, constructed a \$7,000 building at 147th and Green Streets. It was dedicated on May 14, 1893.

In October of the same year as the church trustees were meeting in the parsonage, tragedy struck in the form of a fire. All that was saved from the burning building were a number of folding chairs and two leather-covered swinging doors. The doors are still in use although they are now covered with masonite.

Following demolition of the structure the congregation met in the World's Fair hotel at 146th Street between Desplaines and Jefferson Streets. By selling the parsonage it became possible to erect a second church in 1895 on the site now occupied by the educational unit. Long benches were used for seats, but there was sufficient space for a church school in a wing of the building.

Within two years the church school had outgrown the quarters and a room was built on the east side of the structure.

Shortly after the congregation had moved into the church, the World's Fair hotel, which it had occupied, and several other structures also burned to the ground.

In 1911 a basement was dug at the corner of 146th and Green Streets and the building moved there. Cement blocks used in the towers were made by hand by church members and their families.

The next step forward was made in 1943 when the home of James Ward at 14545 Green Street was bought for use as a parsonage. The first minister to occupy it was the Reverend Ellsworth S. Ewing and his family.

Under the pastorate of Reed J. Hurst, ground was broken on October 3, 1954, for an educational unit comprising five classrooms and an assembly room on the first floor with the furnace room and laboratories and class space in the basement. The cost was \$22,000 when completed. Consecration services were held on June 19, 1955. This building, which was expected to meet the needs of the church school for many years, was barely finished when increased attendance due to the housing boom in the area made it necessary to begin

double sessions in it as well as the church basement. For short periods classes were held in the parsonage as well as in the basement of a nearby home.

In the fall of 1958 it became necessary to either repair the old parsonage at great cost or build a new one. The latter course was decided upon and a lovely two-floor brick home especially designed for parsonage living resulted. It was built at 14536 Harvey Avenue at a cost of \$23,600 and was formally consecrated by the district superintendent, the Reverend Frank Countryman, on December 14, 1958. It was first occupied by the Ronald Graham family.

Foreseeing the need for future expansion it was decided to purchase the home and property of James McAley at 14539 Green Street in 1961 and renting the house until needed by the congregation for building.

In April 1962 under the general chairmanship of Charles (Bud) Kickert the services of a crusade leader were secured. The Reverend Dwight Woodworth of the Department of Finance and Field Service, Division of National Missions of the Methodist church, conducted a crusade canvass to raise funds for the present budget of \$17,725 and a proposed future building on the site at the northeast corner of 146th and Green Streets. The estimated cost of the first unit including the sanctuary, educational, kitchen and fellowship facilities was \$120,000.

The congregation, following destruction of their first building was served by student pastors who came out from Northwestern university. Their housing and meal problems were some of the trials of the church board in those days. One minister and family lived in the east wing of the church for a short time. On occasions, the church sent out deaconesses to assist in the work. A number of these are still remembered for their valiant, untiring work during the epidemic of the late '90's.

One student pastor moved his parents into the parish and following his graduation remained here with the result that Academy became a full time pastorate again. This pastor, Paul W. Grimes, is still well remembered by many.

The ministers who have served at Academy Methodist church since 1892 are as follows: D. McGurk (1892), J. P. Allen (1894), O. C. Baird (1896), W. C. Scott (1897), James D. Fry (1899), Ernest Lee Thompson (1901), E. E. Thompson (1901), John H. Williams (1902), H. W. Smith (1903), John A. Kettle (1904), Charles Edo Anderson (1905), H. S. Witherbee (1906), L. M. Bussey (1907), J. H. Meyer (1908), H. C. Munch (1908), Dr. Hilton (1909), Paul L. Grove (1909), Charles M. Edmondson (1910), S. B. Edmondson (1910), M. L. Olson (1911), R. L. Davis (1911), C. P. Gibbs (1913), H. P. Buxton (1915), S. M. Swaney (1915), J. L. Ralston (1916), Charles R. Goff (1917), F. S. McKnight (1918-1922), Roscoe Jerril (1922), R. H. Laury (1923-1925), Ray R. Kelley (1925), C. R. Ress (1926), Paul W. Grimes, (1926-1936), Guy Chester Jones (1936-1940), A. A. Myers (1940), Ellsworth S. Ewing (1941-1945), Julius J. Rankin (1945-1949), W. Richard Steffen (1949-1951), Reed J. Hurst (1951-1955), Ronald R. Graham (1955-1959), David W. Tracy (1959 to the present).

Organizations within the church at present are seven circles of the Woman's Society of Christian Service, the Junior and Senior Methodist Youth Fellowship groups; the Couplettes, the Adult Christian Fellowship and the Prayer Group.

## FREE METHODIST CHURCH

The Harvey Free Methodist Church was organized in the early part of 1892 under a grove of apple trees in South Harvey. In charge of the meeting was

the Reverend J. D. Kelsey and forming the charter membership were Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Linscott, Miss Viola Marriott, Mr. and Mrs. Levi Ettinger, Mrs. Ella Romine and Mrs. Marvin Healy.

The society met for purposes of incorporation on February 4, 1892 at the home of John F. Hill on Myrtle Avenue. The Reverend Mr. Kelsey served as chairman and Charles Gere as secretary. Named to serve as trustees were: Samuel E. Gardiner, John F. Hill, Clayton Van Flack, Joseph Hill and Charles Gere. Corporation papers were filed in the Cook County courthouse on February 25, 1892.

Religious services were held for a short period in a pavilion stand in the southern area of the city and subsequently the congregation worshipped in a vacant store building at 156th Street and Center Avenue.

The growing congregation was forced to move again, this time into a church building at 153rd Street and Center Avenue.

Under the pastorate of the Reverend Fred Campbell a church building was erected in 1899 at 146th Street and Sangamon Avenue. Shortly thereafter land was bought at 15215 Center Avenue and two years later the building on the north side was moved to the new location.

Attendance continued to increase and by 1933 it became necessary to expand facilities. Under the leadership of the Reverend E. E. Eldridge the church was enlarged and remodeled.

Once again, in 1955, under the pastorate of the Reverend W. R. Thompson, a building program was launched and on September 1, 1960 the congregation moved into its attractive new edifice at 148th Street and Lexington Avenue.

The structure, consisting of four levels, is valued at \$100,000 and represents a noteworthy addition to the physical appearance of the neighborhood as well as a place of worship. The building can accommodate a congregation of 250 and a Sunday School of 300.

Cornerstone laying ceremonies were held on December 20, 1959 with the new pastor, the Reverend L. H. Seifert in charge, and actual occupancy took place on September 1, 1960. Dedication rites were held on November 6, 1960 with Conference Superintendent K. M. Walton presiding. Members of the board of trustees were: Clarence Krantz, Clarence Spindler, George Slack, Gerald Keys and Rapha Barritt, emeritus.

Pastors who have served the church throughout the years are: C. B. Weatherall (1892), J. H. Hill (1893), E. G. Cryer (1894-1895), F. O. Lewis (1895-1897), Fred Campbell (1897-1899), John Harvey (1899-1901), P. W. Newcomer (1901-1903), James Sprague (1903-1905), M. L. Johnson (1905-1907), D. W. Hart (1907-1908), John Will (1908-1910), J. G. Rockenback (1910-1912), J. R. Kline (1912-1915), W. T. Loring (1915-1917), E. A. Tapper (1917-1920), Sadie Hill Wilkins (1920-1924), E. L. Kline (1924-1927), A. L. Wright (1927-1928), Willis Baker (1928-1929), E. E. Eldridge (1929-1935), A. A. Finders (1935-1939), A. H. Fleming (1939-1940), A. L. Manning (1940-1942), N. C. Martin (1942-1943), H. W. Phillips, W. F. Dick (1945-1948), T. A. Bailey (1948-1950), W. D. Mack (1950-1953), C. D. Broyles (1953-1955), W. R. Thompson (1955-1959), L. H. Seifert (1959 to the present).

## SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH

Different from other faiths, the Seventh Day Adventists observe the Sabbath on Saturday, the seventh day of the week, according to the fourth of the Ten

Commandments. The denominational name is derived from the observance of that day and the second personal advent of Christ to the earth.

Organized in Harvey in August, 1891 by a small group of about 25 members, the Adventists first worshipped in the Swedish Lutheran Church at 153rd Street and Lexington Avenue, moving a year later to the Swedish Methodist Church at the corner of 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue.

Membership grew steadily, although not spectacularly, and it was decided to obtain a church of its own.

The German Lutheran Church at 125 East 153rd Street was on the market and the sale transaction for \$1,500 between the two churches was completed in 1920.

For a time the group prospered but there came a decrease in the congregation when several families moved from the community.

In 1947 consideration was given to abandoning the local church and the suggestion was made that the members attend churches in other communities. Several of the more devout, however, were reluctant and continued to worship here. Gradually, the membership began to grow once more and by the year 1951 it had reached such proportions that a new and larger church was necessary. The old building was sold for \$7,000 and two years later a new building for the Seventh Day Adventists was in the planning stage. The local membership worshipped then for a year in the Chicago Heights church, but arrangements were made to rent the Harvey Church of Peace building at 152nd Street and Lexington Avenue. There the congregation worshipped for two and a half years.

In August, 1952, four lots were purchased at the corner of 150th Street and Paulina Avenue. Ground was broken for a church and school on March 8, 1954 at an impressive ceremony. Completed, first services were held in the structure in October, 1955.

Only a devoted membership made the building possible by donating the labor. It is a fine edifice, ample in size to serve the needs of the congregation.

Following are the pastors who have served the Harvey church: Elder Harris, Elder Wright, Elder Sherrig, Elder Kinney, Elder R. G. Campbell, Elder Bush, Elder Osgood, Elder Wyatt, Elder Caslow, Elder Kroeger, Elder McComas, Elder Brown.

Members who have gone on to serve the faith in other fields are Elder Donald Myers, who is with the West Virginia Conference, and Brother Cleveland, who is now serving the Quincy, Illinois District.

## ASCENSION CATHOLIC CHURCH

Prior to the formal organization of the Ascension church, between the years 1891 and 1894, those of the faith worshipped as a small group, actually one of three missions that had been established at Harvey, West Pullman and Chicago Heights and who were served by priests assigned by the Chicago Diocese.

Among those who served, according to a Golden Jubilee booklet compiled by the Ascension parish in 1944, were Father Tynan, pastor of Pullman's Holy Rosary church; Monsignor Foley, described as a young, energetic priest and as the clergyman who established the three above missions.

The parish history records that Father Foley used a "spanking team of horses to carry him through the bottomless mud or the steep snowdrifts" to

serve his missionaries. Among Harvey's early Catholic families the more prominent were the Verhoevens and the Finns of the North Harvey area on 147th Street, the Carneys on the city's west side and the Moncktons in the area to the community's southeast, referred to as "Michigan."

There were, of course, no church buildings in which to conduct the Masses and the mission services were conducted in store buildings and even in the old Harvey Land Association building. Assisting in conducting those services in the three small missions were the Reverend P. A. Clancy, the Reverend John Harrington and the Reverend James Dunn.

The fledgling church had many benefactors and the furnishings and linen were assembled by such early families as the Ducetts, Rogers, Scotts, Smiths, Moncktons, Carneys, Bradleys, Powers, Howlands, Nilons, Verhoevens and the O'Briens.

Women of the mission organized an Altar and Rosary Society and had the task of arranging the locations for the Masses. They did, in addition, many of the menial tasks required which included scrubbing, dusting, making and laundering linens and providing flowers for the altars.

The first Catholic Church in the city became a reality under the guidance of Father Foley in 1894 when a building was erected at the corner of 150th Street and Myrtle Avenue. It was then that the name Ascension was selected.

Archbishop Feehan dedicated the church on September 26, 1895, a date which marked also the first Communion and Confirmation classes. Among those who were members of the class were Mary Monckton and Catherine Howland, whose family names are today widely known and respected here.

The first resident pastor assigned to Ascension Church was the Reverend J. B. Feeley on June 29, 1899. He became known to parishioners as "the good Father" and church history records that he "wisely fostered the infant parish and by his homely virtues and sympathetic friendship established it in the esteem and good will of the whole community whose interest in and patronage of parties, bazaars, entertainments and festivals during the ensuing years was most helpful in the building up of the parish."

There being no rectory, the pastor made his home with the William Powers family and two nephews of Mr. Powers, James and John, were among the first altar boys.

Negotiations which resulted in the erection of the Ascension Church of today began in 1901 with the purchase of a plot of ground at the northwest corner of 153rd street and Myrtle Avenue. To this site the original frame building was moved, as was a frame house purchased in West Harvey which was to be used as a rectory for many years until the construction of the beautiful brick building occupying the site today.

It was shortly thereafter that the church formed its first choir with the assistance of Miss Theresa Flick, who was a teacher in a Riverdale parochial school. Among the first members were many whose names are perpetuated in their descendants and are yet widely known. Included were Tillie Bradley (Mrs. St. Aubin), Jeannie Bradley (later Mrs. Frank Zanco), Frank Volz, Frank Kramer, John and Lucille Verhoeven, Margaret and Lulu Wilson and several years later, James and John Scully of a widely known family active in civic affairs.

Ever striving to raise the standards of the parish, Father Feeley inspired the first men's organization, known as the Columbus Circle. For his work among youth he was made an honorary member of the Civic and Union Clubs of Harvey and it was with regret that this community bid him adieu when he was called to serve the Good Council parish in Chicago.

His departure was marked by a huge farewell banquet by these non-sectarian clubs, which presented him with a full set of gorgeous vestments.

Succeeding Father Feeley was the Reverend George T. McCarthy, young, vigorous, zealous man dedicated to duty, whose personal effort resulted in 1919 in the erection of the church which today serves a greatly expanded parish.

The original buliding was moved to the rear of the lot along 153rd Street, remodeled by the parishioners and converted into a school, called Columbus. The second floor was arranged as living quarters for the Dominican nuns who were to serve the school as teachers. A third floor contained a parish hall.

Father McCarthy was the founder also of Garcia Moreno Council, Knights of Columbus, as well as St. George Court, Women's Catholic Order of Foresters.

Always conscious of the need for planned activities for the younger element of the parish membership, he formed the Lorretorian League which was to carve an important niche in the history of the parish. Members staged amateur theatricals, climaxed by the production of the 15th century morality play, "Everyman."

In 1917 Father McCarthy, who had endeared himself not only to his own people but to every resident of the city, left with many of the young men with whom he had such a close feeling of comradeship to join the United States Army during World War I and it was sadly that those who remained here bid their highly respected and greatly loved pastor good-bye.

Following him at the Ascension altar was the Reverend William D. O'Brien, who guided the parish through the trying days of the war and who earned the respect of his members for his "sympathetic understanding and interest."

After four years Father O'Brien was succeeded by the Reverend Phillip Furlong, his tenure marking the first time that the growing parish was to have the added services of an assistant priest and many young priests have served in this capacity before being assigned to parishes of their own.

In 1922 Father Furlong organized and became the Chaplain of Harvey Court, Catholic Daughters of America. But of the greatest importance was his interest in the children of the parish which led, in 1926, to the erection of the Ascension school of today under the sponsorship of Cardinal Mundelein.

Upon Father Furlong's retirement the pastorate was assumed by Father Patrick J. Hennessey, who had previously served at St. Mary's parish in Joliet. His pastorate here was interrupted by his death and until the Reverend Edward Holloway assumed that pastorate the parishioners were served by the Reverend John Kane, Father Hennessey's assistant.

Much improvement in the physical aspects of the church property was accomplished under the direction of Father Holloway. Each building was completely modernized, old equipment replaced, the sanctuary renovated. Father Holloway also was responsible for the establishment of a kindergarten.

Succeeding Father Holloway at the Ascension altar was the Reverend James E. Shevlin, who came to Harvey in 1947. The parish has increased substantially under the guidance of Father Shevlin and it was under his direction that the lovely rectory adjacent to the church on Myrtle Avenue was erected in 1949.

Father Shevlin also provided the inspiration for the erection of a most attractive convent on Vine Avenue at the north end of the church property and for the sixteen Dominican nuns who serve the parish as teachers in its grade school, this was a most noteworthy improvement. It can be said that this structure, completed in March 1957, is one of the city's most gracious and attractive church properties.

The growth of Ascension parish to its stature of today is best indicated in the number of clergymen who serve as assistants to Father Shevlin. Included are the Reverend John Gibbons, the Reverend Gerald Fraser, the Reverend Anthony Pleiss, the Reverend John Duffy. Two other of Father Shevlin's assistants who endeared themselves to the parish, but who were transferred to pastorates of their own were the Reverend James Morrissey and the Reverend John Powers.

## THE FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Founded in 1890, when members gathered in the most convenient homes, halls, storerooms — wherever space could be found, the First Methodist Church can rightfully claim being Harvey's first church group.

The official organization of the church occurred on December 2, 1890, after the Reverend H. L. Houghton had been called by the members to serve as pastor, when thirty-one people met at the home of P. H. Lyster.

Of historical importance is the fact that the first person received into membership was Mrs. G. V. Anderson on January 31, 1891. The first infant baptized was Rosewell Barrett, the first wedding solemnized by the Reverend Mr. McGurk July 27, 1892, was Roy Gallagher to Flora Barnes.

The first Sunday school was organized on April 19, 1891 in the little German church on Center Avenue just south of 153rd Street.

Beginning on April 26, 1891, both church services and Sunday School classes were held on the third floor of the old French Block at the northeast corner of 154th Street and Columbia Avenue.

The congregation continued to meet at various places until it bought the Union chapel, founded by Turlington W. Harvey at the southeast corner of 155th Street and Lexington Avenue. It is now the home of the Oddfellows Lodge.

Although the union chapel might have had the distinction of being the first church in the young city, it "never achieved the purpose for which it was intended by Mr. Harvey," the memoirs of Peter Beck record, and in November, 1891 it was bought by the Methodists from the Harvey Land Association for \$8,000.

One month later the structure was dedicated and in attendance were many whose names will be recalled by present pioneer residents. Included were Mrs. W. H. Robinson, Miss Minnie Stone, A. S. Craver, Mr. and Mrs. L. K. Hinsdale, Mrs. Samuel Stinton, Miss Mary Goddard, Miss Emily Lytton, Miss Sayde Millison, Mrs. G. C. Carswell, Mr. and Mrs. Leroy Trumbull.

Those who served the young church as stewards included F. M. Grout, W. Finley James, Mrs. Ida James, Rufus Ricker, R. B. Smith and Mrs. Anna McGilvray. Members of the board of trustees were C. F. Craver, F. H. Selden, William A. Miller, E. Weaver, E. D. Harris, P. H. Lyster, H. M. Hurd, J. C. Bloodgood and Daniel McGilvray.

Services in the church were held continuously until 1913 when, during the pastorate of the Reverend G. C. Carswell, the present building at the northwest corner of the same intersection was dedicated after a one-year period of construction. Previously it had been the site of the elaborate carriage barn belonging to Charles Craver, Austin Company executive.

Closely connected with the Methodist church of those years was the family of Edward Gamble which made contributions of substantial amounts toward the new structure. It was as an expression of appreciation by the membership

that they chose to call the new church "Zella Gamble Memorial Methodist Church," honoring the memory of Mr. Gamble's wife. The building was dedicated on November 29, 1914, and its name maintained until recent years when it became the First Methodist church.

Since the pastorate of the Reverend Mr. Houghton, who served from 1890 to 1892, the church has been served by the following ministers: Daniel McGurk (June to September 1892), J. A. Lucas and Frank C. Bruner who exchanged pastorates between meetings of the Rock River Conference, Mr. Moore (1897-1900), Perley Powers (1900-1903), W. I. Otjen (1903-1906), Thomas G. Cocks (1906-1908), H. G. Warren (1908-1919), G. C. Carswell (1913-1917), I. E. Putnam (1917-1921), Charles D. Wilson (1921-1925), Frank Anderson (1925-1935), W. C. Godden (1935-1941), A. C. Nesmith (1941-1948), J. L. Figley (1948-1956), Paul E. Turk (1956-1959), and Joseph E. Keller, who is the present pastor.

As membership grew it created a demand for more adequate quarters and in 1954 the official board approved the purchase of the Peter Beck home adjacent to the church property on the north. It became the location for the expanding Sunday School and was named the Jewell House in honor of Dr. Minna Jewell, a professor at Thornton Junior College who had "given generously of her time, effort and finances."

However, the new facility met the need only temporarily and a campaign to raise funds for the erection of a new building was launched. It resulted in the destruction of the Jewell House and erection of the Christian Education building which was consecrated on March 12, 1961.

Those serving presently as trustees are: George Owen, Norman Seagraves, Ernest Willing, Dr. Clarence Simon, T. E. Strum, William Weaver, George Bennett, Charles Boese and Paul S. Godwin.

Present stewards are: Miss Ruth Brown, Fred Fehsel, Richard Foerch, Earl Gossett, Mrs. Ernest Hanson, Mrs. B. M. Johnson, Lowell Kretzer, Mrs. Ted Massey, Ted Massey, Richard Maxwell, James McGinness, A. W. Merritt, Mrs. Ressie Millins, Delbert Parker, Mrs. Delbert Parker, Ervin Reeves, Miss Winifred Stabenow, Mrs. Morris Swieringa, Mrs. Stephen Thompson, Karl Treen, Robert Upton, Bud Wallace, Bruce Williams and Mrs. C. L. Zehner.

Other major church positions are held by: Mrs. Harold Pierce, director of music; Mrs. Lauren Berry, organist; Mrs. E. Paul Frankson, secretary; Mrs. U. M. Balke, financial secretary, and Ralph Silvey, custodian.

## FEDERATED CHURCH

The history of the Federated church is actually the combined histories of two of Harvey's early churches, the First Congregational and the First Presbyterian.

Each of the churches flourished until their federation in 1920 and thus their individual histories must be chronicled, until that year when their histories become one.

It appears that the first of the two to become organized was the Congregational which had its beginning about November 1, 1890 when, early documents say, "G. S. K. Anderson of the Moody Bible Institute began preaching in a small frame schoolhouse north of the Grand Trunk tracks."

It seems also, that although this was later to become the Congregational church, its original membership included those of the Methodist and Baptist faiths.

"Sometime in December (1890) the Methodists withdrew and organized their own church and in January (1891) the Baptists did likewise," an old document says, and the histories of these churches indicate the authenticity of that document.

Those who remained of the original congregation concluded that the time was appropriate for organizing their own church and on February 8, 1891 held their first meeting at the old "bank hall." A committee was appointed at that meeting to canvass the community in an effort to determine what the residents preferred in the way of a church.

At a meeting a week later the committee reported "having obtained 103 expressions of opinion." Opinion favored a Congregational church and this led to its organization.

Specifically, the committee determined that 38 preferred that church, 15 favored a Presbyterian church, 10 a Methodist church, eight an Episcopal church, seven a Christian church, seven a United Brethren church, five a Lutheran church, five a Dutch Reformed church, four a Baptist church, two an Unitarian church and one an Adventist church.

The survey resulted in the formation of a committee to proceed with the drafting of a constitution and the preparation of the articles of faith. Serving were Thomas MacFarlane, M. Austin, F. W. Gilbert, all Congregationalists; A. W. Campbell and D. Fenton, Presbyterians, and C. E. Howard, an Episcopalean. Mr. MacFarlane served as chairman and Mrs. Austin as secretary.

It was the report of this committee, on February 22, 1891, that resulted in the formation of the Congregational church, because the organizers agreed unanimously to substitute the word "Congregational" for Evangelical." It is a matter of record that those of the other faiths decided to ally themselves with the group which had been shown as predominant in the committee survey. At the meeting 27 persons signed the constitution and articles of faith. Charter members totaled 79.

Details of the formation of the Presbyterian church, which was to become the second part of the federation, have been obscured by time and there exists no documentary evidence of how this congregation came into being.

However, it has been established that the church resulted from a suggestion by the Reverend J. B. McClure.

"Some," unnamed historians say, "seem to have been persuaded to withdraw from the Congregational church and, together with other Presbyterians who arrived in the community at a later date, arranged a meeting in the German Evangelical chapel (location unknown) on March 17, 1892, at which the Presbyterian church was organized."

Minutes of that meeting say that Dr. McClure was aided in the organizational work by the Reverend James Thompson of Oakland, California, who spoke on the "right to the organization of a Presbyterian church in Harvey." Twenty-six persons were accepted for membership and "eight others were enrolled on condition that their letters would be received."

Ten elders, including Dr. G. A. Stevenson, A. R. Webber, J. C. Black, J. D. Grant, John Beck, Irving Mutchler, Thomas Black, C. T. H. Riggs, Theodore Dudgeon and a second J. D. Grant, were named.

From that point until discussions began on the union of the two churches, the history of the Presbyterian church is blank and there appears to be no record of its pastors or its growth.

The Spring of 1920 marked the beginning of federation discussions and the first joint meeting of 18 members of the Congregational Church and 14 from the Presbyterian Church was held prior to June 20 of that year.

Presiding as chairman was the Reverend Martin Luther Thomas. The meeting resulted in the appointment of a joint committee to study the feasibility of federation. Members of the committee were: the Reverend Henry S. Brown, Dr. G. A. Stevenson, Thomas J. Phillips, R. C. Mueller, representing the Presbyterians, and the Reverend Reuben L. Breed, A. W. Campbell, H. H. Mynard and Peter Beck, representing the Congregationalists.

Their efforts resulted in a meeting of the two congregations on June 3, 1920 when the articles of federation were presented and accepted by both.

The same committee met on June 15 and arranged for the Reverend Martin Luther Thomas to serve as temporary pastor. On June 28 the organization was completed, A. W. Campbell being elected chairman of the board of directors, and R. C. Mueller as secretary.

In October the Reverend Robert Edward Zeigler was named pastor and he served until 1924, when the pastorate was assumed by the Reverend William F. Vance. Extremely popular with the church membership, Reverend Mr. Vance remained at the position until 1932 when he was succeeded by the Reverend Stanley Graf.

Reverend Mr. Graf served the congregation until 1940 when he was succeeded by the Reverend Lawrence Harvison. The Reverend Mr. Harvison left in 1948 and the pastorate was assumed by the Reverend Thomas Napolitan.

When the Reverend Mr. Napolitan left in 1956 to accept a pastorate in Florida the present pastor, the Reverend John Rossel, came to Harvey and it has been under his direction that many physical changes in the church facilities have been effected.

Ministers occupied the parish house immediately adjacent to the south until 1941 when property at 15425 Lexington Avenue was purchased for a parsonage. This served the pastors until 1944 when, under the terms of the will of Miss Georgia Mynard, a member of the congregation for many years, the church became the owner of the spacious residence at 149 East 155th Street. It serves today as the parsonage.

The Original Articles of Federation remained substantially the same for many years, until May 28, 1958 when, upon the building of a new church adoption of a new Constitution became mandatory for legal reasons. As a result a new religious corporation known as the "Federated Church of Harvey" was formed and property held by the two original churches was deeded to the new corporation.

A steadily increasing membership made it imperative that the original church building be demolished to make way for a more modern, spacious building and wheels were set in motion to assure adequate financing for the project. It was under the inspirational leadership of Robert F. Rice, Arthur Tomlinson and James Wiltshire, who served as chairman of the Building, Financial and Building Fund committees, respectively, that the objective was realized.

So, in 1958 there arose on the site of the old church one of the community's most attractive religious edifices, a \$274,000 structure the most warming aspect of which is a huge stained glass window at the north which tells the story of Christ from birth to Resurrection. Each panel reveals a highlight in His life and those who erected it, the Willet Company of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have said that such an attraction is unique in church history.

However, even this spacious, architecturally splendid edifice was only one of a two-part building program which resulted in 1960 in the erection of an educational unit to the west of the main building. Erected at a cost of \$100,000 the wing provided the membership, which had reached 1,100 at this point, with

adequate space for use by the congregation groups. The site is beautifully landscaped and has added substantially to community beautification.

Among the active groups within the church are the Women's Federation, the Merry Couples, the Church School, the Federated Men's Club, the Youth Fellowship, the Crusaders and the Daily Vacation Bible School.

Serving today as minister of education is the Reverend Gilbert Miller. Edward N. Oathout is the organist-director and Mrs. Harry Sailors the office secretary.

Other officers of the congregation are: Lewis D. Loring, moderator; Arthur Tomlinson, vice moderator; Miss Elizabeth Brushfield, secretary to the board of directors; Warren Teichler, church treasurer; Mrs. Henry McIlwaine, financial secretary; Mrs. George Stevenson, building and financial secretary; George Riester, church school superintendent; Mrs. Charles Geupel, president, Women's Federation; George Morse, president Men's Service Club; Mr. and Mrs. James Wiltshire, president Merry Couples Club; Miss Adriana DeGraff, congregational clerk; Wilbur Morrison, clerk of sessions.

Congregational elders are: William Hardlannert, Jr., Clifford Massoth, Clarence Stegmeir, J. Robert Day, Howard D. Jehu, Guy Phillips, Mrs. Carlton Stute, Donald Trimble and Neil Worcester.

Presbyterian elders are: Clifford Satterthwaite, Francis Waterman, Joseph Blomquist, Mrs. Charles Armington, George Morse, Carl Peterman, Wesley Churchill and James White.

Serving as deacons are: Chairman Herbert Bean, Frank Gray, Frank Huson, James Henderson, Sr., William Stewart, John Melik, Frank Paschke, Edward Moravek, Gene Bell, Joseph Massick, Wilbur Overman and Richard Payne. Honorary life members are Robert Newton, Sr., and William Hardlannert, Sr.

Deaconesses are: Mrs. Cedric Casler, chairman, Miss Lois Henderson, Mrs. Harvey Goebel, Mrs. Ernest Savageau, Mrs. Allen Besterfield, Mrs. William Munro, Mrs. Wilbur Freese, Mrs. Edward Moravek, Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Roy Dennis, Mrs. Carl Johnson and Mrs. Richard Melton.

Serving on the church board of trustees are: Mrs. Fred Bartlit, chairman, and J. S. Stanley Ralph, vice chairman, Mrs. Fred Miller, Porter Hay, Sr., August Koehler, Robert DuBois, Walter Gustafson, Leslie Lyon, and Mrs. Leonard Helfrich.

Committee chairmen are: J. Philip Allen, auditing; Raymond Krachey, benevolence; Robert F. Rice, building; J. Stanley Ralph, building and grounds; Mrs. Ralph Hale, chancel choir; Raymond Richardson, Christian education; James T. Wilkes, endowment; Arthur Tomlinson, finance; Miss Ann Jensen, flowers; Mrs. George Morse, historian; Edward Moravek, music; Mrs. John Melik, publicity; Frank Huson, ushers.

## SHAFFER CHAPEL AFRICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Almost from its inception, Harvey has been what is now termed an "integrated community" and members of the Negro race have been an accepted and respected part of the city since the late 1890's when as one historian recorded, "the barber shop was operated by Harvey's only colored man."

As was true with each segment of the community, the church has played a prominent part in the lives of Harvey's Negro population and it is interesting to

note that there were enough representatives of the race in the city in 1896 to form a congregation — that of the Shaffer Chapel African Methodist Church.

“Back in 1896 when men were filled with missionary spirit,” church records say, “the Chicago Annual Conference was eager to expand the bounds of African Methodists.”

It was at that conference a minister, whose name has been lost during the years, was delegated as a missionary to Harvey. Once here “he gathered some twelve or fifteen people at the home of William and Hester White at the corner of 159th Street and Vine Avenue.” It was at his suggestion that the name of the church had been selected. It appears that the first pastor had an abiding respect and love for the Reverend G. S. Shaffer, son of Bishop C. T. Shaffer of the Chicago Conference.

After the pioneering preacher had served for one year he was succeeded by the Reverend P. J. Coats, who conducted services in the “hose house at the corner of 154th Street and Myrtle Avenue.” The building was later sold to the church by the City of Harvey, but the latter retained the land. The congregation continued to meet there until 1898 when two lots were purchased at 152nd Street and Ashland Avenue.

In 1904, when the Reverend C. T. Shaffer became bishop of the Fourth Episcopal District, the Reverend W. J. Festerman was assigned to the Harvey pastorate and it was he who inspired the congregation to complete paying for the lots and erect a new church building at the site, which had formerly belonged to Sam and Sarah Daniels.

Trustees at the time were Charles E. Smith, John E. Johnson and Zack Wheeler.

A devoted congregation of 50 members built the new church with their own hands, lumber being the only expense sustained.

It was under the leadership of Reverend W. B. Baber that a basement was dug and the building moved to its present site at 15 East 152nd Street.

Next to assume the pulpit of the Shaffer Chapel was the Reverend J. N. Goddard, assigned by Bishop L. J. Coppin during the Annual Conference at Quinn Chapel in Chicago on September 24, 1919. It was under the Reverend Mr. Goddard that a parsonage was constructed, this being accomplished by the pastor, also a carpenter, and one assistant. Lumber used was from the old hose house in which the congregation had first worshipped.

Among other clergymen who have served Shaffer Chapel were Louis Buchanan, A. Boyd, J. D. Peterson, B. E. Evans, Reverend Butler, T. C. Devlin, L. McInnis, J. H. Ferribee, F. J. Peterson, P. A. McWhorter, C. L. Henderson, Reverend Smith, Reverend Shelton, T. J. Merritt, A. J. Irvine, H. H. Thompson, J. L. Wingate, Lindsay Owens, W. H. Thomasson, Carrie White, Ira Burton, David A. Blake, Jr. and Charles W. Holliday.

The congregation now numbers 100 and the present pastor is the Reverend Oliver Thigpen, who assumed the pastorate on October 8, 1961.

## FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST

The history of the Christian Science Church of Harvey dates back to 1908 when a small group of students interested in Christian Science began meeting in their homes. The group was recognized as a Christian Science Society of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, February 21, 1909, and in March of that year the Society began holding regular Sunday services and Wednesday evening meetings in the Land Associa-

tion building at 15432 Park Avenue. A reading room was established at the same location.

In February, 1912, the Society sponsored its first Christian Science lecture and in 1917 began giving one lecture a year. Since 1945 two free public lectures have been given annually.

As Sunday School and church attendance grew, the group commenced to look ahead and, in June, 1914, established a building fund. By the end of 1914 the need for larger quarters was apparent. The Illinois Bell Telephone Company building at 15430 Center Avenue was rented. In 1916 larger quarters were again required and this time the Society leased the first floor of the Masonic Temple, 154th Street and Turlington Avenue. In the same year a lot was purchased at 15303 Center Avenue, plans were drawn and by the end of 1916, a store-type building had been completed at this site.

In 1920 the Society began to consider a permanent home. Two lots were purchased at the corner of 155th Street and Myrtle Avenue.

In 1926 the Christian Science Society of Harvey was recognized as a branch of the Mother Church, and became First Church of Christ, Scientist, Harvey, Illinois.

The membership instructed the board of directors in November of 1951, to proceed with preliminary plans for a new church edifice to be erected on the site at 155th Street and Myrtle Avenue. Following this decision came many meetings participated in by the board of directors, the building committee, and the church membership. By the end of the year plans for the new edifice had been approved. On February 28, 1957, the board of directors was authorized to sell the church and property at 15303 Center Avenue. On Monday, May 30, 1957, ground was broken for the present edifice. The first Sunday service in the new church was held on January 5, 1958.

Through the generous donations of church members, friends, and other sources, a 10 year loan obtained from a local bank was repaid in less than four years.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Harvey, dedicated its church edifice on Sunday, January 7, 1962. Two services were held, the first beginning at 10:45 a.m. and the second at 4:00 p.m.

Christian Science churches are dedicated only when free of debt.

A Christian Science reading room was maintained where the church services were held until January 1953 when it was moved to its own quarters at 15339 Center Avenue, Harvey, Illinois. It is open to the public from 12:00 noon to 4:00 p.m. daily except Sundays and holidays, and on Friday evenings. Christian Science literature, the Bible, and all of Mary Baker Eddy's writings may be read, borrowed, or purchased at the reading room.

Church services are held at 10:45 a.m. Sundays and 7:45 p.m. on Wednesday evenings. Sunday school is held at the same time as the Sunday church service, 10:45 a.m.

## FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

I. D. Johnson and A. M. Guiles are reported to have been the motivating forces behind the establishment of the First Baptist Church in Harvey and it was through their efforts that a series of cottage prayer meetings were held in the A. R. Little home under the direction of students from the Morgan Park Theological Seminary. First of the preachers was W. B. Owen of that seminary.

The small group met between 1890 and January 11, 1891 when the first

efforts were made to organize a church. Presiding at the discussions was the Reverend T. W. Goodspeed of the University of Chicago, but it was students from the seminary who continued to conduct the meetings until June 4, 1891 when the church was formally organized.

Charter members were: Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. William Loncoy, Mr. and Mrs. I. H. R. Little, Mr. and Mrs. G. K. Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shannon, Mr. and Mrs. L. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. I. Cassel, Mrs. Ella Medley, Miss Mary Little, Miss Florence Norris and Miss Nellie Norris.

First of the pastors was the Reverend Joseph Swanson and the deacons who guided the new church through its early years were Samuel G. Holyoke and Turlington W. Harvey.

Within a year the membership found it possible to proceed with the building of their own church and on July 30, 1892 the cornerstone of the present church at 154th and Lexington Avenue was laid.

A consistent growth in the membership necessitated enlarging the church and this was accomplished in November, 1925 when dedication services were held.

Many members of the First Baptist Church have carved niches in the field of religion and members who have gone from the church in dedication of themselves to Christian service were: Reverend Roger Johnson, Mrs. Ruth Johnson, Miss Ida Rhodes (a missionary to Africa), Reverend Arthur Anderson, Mrs. Sara Anderson, Reverend Herbert Johnson, Mrs. Ruth Johnson, Mrs. Alice Post, Reverend James Luckman, Reverend Roy Harrington, Mrs. Thelma Harrington, Reverend Porter Barrington, Mrs. Ethel Barrington, Reverend Mr. Hukill, Reverend LeRoy Wortman, Mrs. LeRoy Wortman, Reverend Sidney Speers, Mrs. Sidney Speers, Reverend O. Ethridge, Mrs. Ida Ethridge, Reverend Richard Couwenhoven.

In recent years the congregation membership has reached 365, with 377 enrolled in Sunday School, and present facilities have rapidly become inadequate. Early in 1962 steps were taken to remedy the situation with the erection of a parsonage at 145th Street and Loomis Avenue which eventually will be the site of a handsome new church edifice.

Pastors who have served the First Baptist Church through the 72 years since its founding are: Joseph Swanson (1891), J. M. Lockhart (1892-1895), W. J. John (1895-1896), A. G. Miller (1897-1899), I. T. Ilsey (1899-1901), S. A. Heyworth (1901-1902), G. S. White (1903-1904), C. M. Dinsmore (1904-1907), J. W. Rees (1907-1909), W. J. Mapelsden (1909-1913), A. B. Marcer (1913-1916), E. Everton (1916-1917), W. Miller (1917-1919), W. H. Peebles (1919-1930), W. Sampson (1930-1934), H. W. Taylor (1935-1940), M. S. Hansen (1940-1954), H. Murdoch (1956-1961), H. Dautel (1962).

## THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

Second of the Harvey churches whose membership is drawn from the Negro race is the Second Baptist church founded in 1901 under the leadership of the Reverend J. B. Butler. Church history records that tremendous assistance during the formative years was provided by the board of trustees consisting of Brothers Sam Glenn, Bush and William Dullen. It was Mr. Glenn who instigated the purchase of a blacksmith shop located at an unknown site. The building was moved to the church's lot on Lexington Avenue between 157th and 158th Streets.

In 1906 the pastorate was assumed by the Reverend Jordan who carried on

the work of his predecessor in building up the church membership. That he succeeded is attested to by the fact that the capacity of the original church was exceeded and a new structure was started on the site. Overcoming many obstacles, the church was completed and dedicated in 1912.

During the pastorate of the Reverend G. A. Humphrey it became necessary once more in 1947 to expand and property was purchased at 150th Street and Robey Avenue.

The following year ground was broken and the church completed two years later.

When the Reverend Mr. Humphrey was transferred to Richmond, Indiana, his assistant, the Reverend Horace Mitchell took over the pulpit, being assisted in his myriad duties by the Reverend Donald Arthur and Reverend James Roseborough, Sr.

In 1952 the Reverend Lucshas Allen, whose previous charge was the Union Baptist Church in Danville, Illinois, became the pastor, at the same time serving as director of the Versatile a capella Choir of Chicago.

Under the Reverend Mr. Allen's pastorate, the church passed another milestone when the sanctuary was completed. The ceremony of dedication was held on January 13, 1952. Yet incomplete, another step forward was taken under the pastorate of the Reverend L. E. Green — completion of the front entrance and sanctuary balcony.

Upon Reverend Green's departure in 1959 his associate pastor, Reverend Hunter assumed his duties, until the appointment of the Reverend Napoleon Davis under whose leadership the church building was completed.

Reverend Davis, the present pastor, administers to a congregation of approximately eight hundred members.

## ST. SUSANNA CATHOLIC CHURCH

To the west side of Harvey there came to live a fine group of Catholic families who went to St. Stanislaus Church in Posen and St. John the Baptist Church in Phoenix. Soon they petitioned the Archbishop of Chicago for a church of their own. Due to the religious zeal of the members of the Citizen's Club under the leadership of Joseph Pilsudski a meeting was called in the hall of Joseph Babon. At this meeting a committee was chosen to present a petition for the establishment of a parish. The members of this committee were Joseph Babon, Stanley Janik, Andrew Klaczynski, Peter Spiewak, Walter Tychewicz, Mrs. Sophie Grzesik, Mrs. Julia Szczerbuk (Spiewak) and Mrs. Pauline Zeleznik. This committee went to Msgr. T. Bona with their request. They presented a list of 125 families as future parishioners and a map of West Harvey.

The Archbishop appointed the Reverend Thomas Smyk as the founder and first pastor of St. Susanna's Parish on December 2, 1927. The first Mass, in the newly established parish, was said at 5:30 a.m. on December 8, 1927 in Makarek's Hall, 14901 Lincoln Avenue. The first ushers were Joseph Babon, Stanley Janik, Peter Spiewak and Albert Sypien.

As a rectory, a private home was purchased and this serves the purpose to this day.

To begin the construction of a church and school as soon as possible, the Citizens' Club purchased nine lots and donated them to the parish. The Archbishop purchased an additional 13 lots. On May 17, 1928 the ground-breaking ceremony took place. Also on this day 31 children received their First Holy

Communion. June 10, 1928 the blessing of the corner stone ceremony took place. Msgr. A. Halgas officiated, assisted by Reverend Theodore Czastka as Deacon and Reverend Vincent Nowicki as Subdeacon. Reverend Albert Olszewski rendered the sermon.

Beginning September 11, 1928 classes were held in the parish school with an attendance of 270 children. The teachers were the Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth, Sister M. Laurenta, grade seven and eight, Sister M. Annina, fifth and sixth, Sister M. Tacjana, Mother Superior, grade three and four, Sister M. Fidencia, grade one and two. Sister M. Sergia was the cook for the nuns.

On October 14, 1928 the first Mass was said in the new church. On October 12, Most Reverend Bishop B. Sheil blessed the church and school. Assisting him were Reverend Leon Sychocki as Deacon and Reverend Valentine Belinski as Subdeacon. Reverend Joseph Karabasz rendered the sermon. The first trustees of the parish were Andrew Klaczysnki and John Kozik.

In 1932 Reverend Thomas Smyk was transferred and in his place came Reverend Ignatius Renklewski who was pastor until 1944. During his pastorate, a parish hall was built.

In 1945 Reverend Ignatius Renklewski was transferred and in his place came Reverend Paul Sobota. Under his pastorate the greater part of the parish debt was liquidated.

In 1948 Reverend Paul Sobota was transferred and in his place came Reverend Steven Kowalski. His stay in the parish was a short one, for he died two years later.

In 1950 Reverend John M. Ostrowski accepted the pastorate. First he liquidated the remaining parish debt. Then he improved the parish buildings and added four rooms to the rectory. When his health began to fail in 1956, he applied for an assistant. His eminence, Samuel Cardinal Stritch assigned Reverend Walter J. Zmija.

All these years, the sisters' living quarters were in the school. Now came the time to build a convent. Thanks to the generosity of the parishioners, a beautiful structure was built and in 1957 the sisters moved into their new quarters. Their old quarters in the school were converted into two classrooms.

In 1958 the heating system was converted from coal to oil, new confessionals were installed in the church, and the church and school were remodeled and redecorated. In this latter work, the Holy Name Society members were a great help. Today all the classes in school are filled to capacity and in the parish there are 450 families.

Regarded as a tragic loss by the parish was the death on November 24, 1961 of the Reverend Father Ostrowski who was succeeded the following month by the Reverend Thaddeus Walenga, the present pastor.

## HONORE AVENUE METHODIST CHURCH

It was in the Fall of 1891 that parents of students in the one-room school at 147th and Wood Streets received notice that on the following Sunday morning a Sunday School class would have its first meeting in the real estate office of Crossett and Deland on 147th Street just east of Page Avenue — and this marked the beginning of what was to become the Honore Avenue Methodist Church.

For a time students met in one room of the structure while their parents worshipped in another. It was only a short time later when a student minister, the Reverend Mr. Bretz, was assigned by the Rock River Conference of the

Methodist Church, to help found a church in the area, then known as "Spaulding" after the man who subdivided it.

The organization completed, an official board was elected, but their names have been lost in the maze of time. A building fund was inaugurated and the Honore Avenue Methodist Church as it exists today was actually built in 1897 at 149th Street and Honore Avenue at a cost of \$3,500. One of the structure's outstanding features was its stained glass windows, which represented about \$2,000 of the structure's cost.

The windows commanded wide attention and church documents record that it was awarded a third prize during the Columbian Exposition. Significantly, the window was designed by a Harvey man, Fred Drogula, and made in a Harvey factory, the Wells Glass Company at 147th Street near Paulina Avenue.

Originally, the building was of frame construction, known as the "Tabernacle." It was located just east of the site of the present church, and used until the new church was completed. Heated with coal stoves and illuminated with kerosene lamps the building served well its purpose until the new church was ready for occupancy.

As time passed the Honore Avenue Methodist Church grew in proportion to the population although student ministers continued to fill the pulpit, coming to Harvey on weekends.

One cause of the church growth was the establishment at Page Avenue north of the Grand Trunk railroad of the Bellaire Stamping Works, manufacturers of enamelware. This created an influx of workers and subsequent growth for the church. But the Bellaire Works was to be a short-lived factory, for on New Year's Eve, 1900, it burned to the ground. It was never rebuilt and the company moved to Terre Haute, Indiana, where it is still located.

Workers were forced to seek employment elsewhere and gradually the membership of the church decreased. This marked the beginning of a long program to build up the church membership to its former status, and several outstanding members were credited with having furnished the inspiration for the revival which followed. Church history credits D. W. Gamble, superintendent of schools in Grade District 147, L. A. Pringle, his successor, and J. A. McKee with being the guiding influences in keeping the small congregation together.

Both Mr. Gamble and Mr. Pringle served as superintendents of the Sunday School and Mr. McKee was a member of the official board of trustees.

The task of building has been a long and difficult one and playing a leading role in the process has been the Women's Society of Christian Service.

The WSCS is the outgrowth of what was once the Ladies Aid Society whose date of formation is unknown. It was organized for the purpose of promoting social and financial interests of the church.

It is this society which spearheaded in 1951 a program of church improvement which included re-decoration of the sanctuary, the kitchen and the basement. Through varied money-raising projects the society was able to purchase cabinets, sinks, a stove, hot water heater, dishes, chairs and tables.

In 1953 the WSCS assisted in underwriting the cost of constructing an inside stairway, three men of the church, Charles Wolf, Cory Fosnaugh and Lewis Meeks being credited with major roles in this project.

The program of improvement continued with the members furnishing the labor. Wood paneling was installed in 1958 and new doors, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nicholson, were installed in 1960. Other improvements were effected because of the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Wayne Haviland, John Freese and Bernard Frederick.

Pastors who have served Honore Avenue Methodist Church through the years are: John Bretts (1891-1893), J. J. Hicks (1893-1895), F. E. Baldwin (1895-1897), F. C. Lockwood (1897-1898), Emanuel Harris (1898-1900), C. F. Kleihauer (1900-1902), George R. McDowell (1902-1903), A. T. Henry (1903-1904), John A. Ayling (1904-1905), R. B. Lippincott (1905-1906), A. M. Ewert (1906-1907), William H. Day (1907-1908), Dr. Hilton, (1908-1909), Paul L. Grove (1909-1910), Merrill C. Holmes (1910-1911), Charles H. Law (1911), C. M. Wallace (1911-1912), Clyde M. Taylor (1912-1914), A. M. Wallock (1914-1917), R. W. Maulden (1917-1918), Frank S. McKnight (1918-1922), Rev. Jerrold (1922-1923), H. E. Montague (1923-1925), Edgard A. Flory (1925-1926), George Hubbell (1926-1927), Raymond H. Brown (1927-1929), Carlton J. Frazier (1929-1930), Warren L. Briggs (1930-1932), Rev. Croyle (1932-1933), Mortimer Dean (1933-1934), Howard Buck (1934-1937), Rev. Long (June-October 1937), H. D. Dick (1937-1942), N. F. Whittle (1942-1943), Robert Stewart (1945), Bervie A. Scott (1946), John Schweikert (1946-1949), Almer M. Pennewell (April-September 1949), Armand Bois (1949-1953), George E. Francis (1953-1954), James M. Hershberger (1954-1955), Eugene D. Beye (1955-1957), Lemuel E. Weir (1957-).

## ST. CLEMENT'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

St. Clement's Episcopal church had its inception at a meeting held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Phillips in Harvey, on December 7, 1898. The names of record at the meeting were Joseph Haines, Mrs. Mary Chute, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Colerick, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Lay, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Riordan, Mr. and Mrs. William Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Winters, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. William McCorkindale, Mrs. Mary Condit, Mrs. Amie Bray and Mrs. Stout. In addition, there were others who are not able to be identified.

The first meeting was presided over by the Reverend Joseph Rushton, who had been sent to Harvey by Bishop McLaren. As a result, the Harvey Episcopal Mission was organized. Then on Sunday, December 18, 1898 at 10:30 a.m. the first service was held by Father Rushton in the Harvey Land Association Building, which is located on Park Avenue between 154th and 155th Streets. On January 11, 1899 the Church School was organized. It is interesting to note that Mr. Walter Haines, and Mrs. Elsie Labbhart were members of this Church School. They are still members of St. Clement's. The first baptisms were those of Jessie and Jane Winters. The date entered in the parish register is January 18, 1899. The earliest baptized members of the present congregation are Mrs. Robert Wurtman, Mrs. Elsie Labhart and Mr. Alfred Haines.

From June 1899 through October 1899 services were held regularly by lay readers or visiting clergy. Then on All Soul's Day, November 2, 1899, Bishop McClaren appointed the Reverend George D. Wright, chaplain of St. Luke's Hospital, as priest-in-charge, and on June 15, 1900, Father Wright presented the first Confirmation Class of nine members to Bishop Anderson.

In July 1901, Bishop Anderson with the aid and cooperation of a committee of which R. D. Colerick was chairman, bought three lots on the corner of 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue where the present church now stands. Shortly after the purchase of the lots the Mission went through a period of hard times, and for the next twenty years the land was used as a corn and potato patch by the neighbors and as a playground for their children.

Until 1910 the Episcopal Church in Harvey was known as the Harvey

Episcopal Mission. Then under the tenure of Frank E. Wilson, who later became bishop of Eau Claire, the name was changed to St. Clement's Mission.

The members of St. Clement's continued to worship in the Harvey Land Association Building until 1919. Then the Mission moved to the Masonic building which was located on the corner of 154th Street and Turlington Avenue.

In 1921 the conditions at St. Clement's took a turn for the better. Bishop Anderson gave the Mission \$5,000 and a loan of an additional \$5,000. These amounts coupled with about \$2,000 raised by members of the Mission enabled them to build the present church. The building committee was appointed by Bishop Anderson with Mr. Walter Haines as Chairman, and Mr. Fred Craver, Dr. William McVey, Mr. Arthur Brookley, Mr. William Ward and Mrs. William Hawley as members. The church was erected in 1922 under the tenure of Father Parkinson. The cornerstone was laid on March 19, 1922 by Bishop Anderson. Mr. Haines' account of this event is as follows. "On Sunday afternoon in Lent, March 19, 1922 in a pouring rain, with 80 people standing in the freshly-dug clay of the excavation, Bishop Anderson laid the cornerstone." The church building was completed in September 1922, and on the first Sunday in September Father Parkinson celebrated the First Eucharist in the new building.

When the church was opened in September 1922 it was devoid of most of the necessary furnishings. According to one account a truck load of male parishioners made a night trip to a mission on the north side of Chicago which had been closed. They returned with altar, stalls and pews.

From 1922 to 1929 the mission made some growth, but not enough to provide for a resident priest. The mission had never had a resident priest from its inception in 1898 to 1935, being served in the early years by priests from the Diocese or neighboring Chicago Heights, in later years by clergy from Blue Island. Just about the time the mission was ready to obtain the services of a resident priest the depression of 1929 came.

While the mission continued to be affected by the depression, its communicant strength had increased so that in 1935 the church was able to obtain the services of a full time resident priest. Bishop Stuart appointed the Reverend Wilford O. Cross as priest-in-charge. Father Cross remained at St. Clement's for about two years.

In 1937, when Father Cross resigned to accept a call to a parish in Cincinnati, Ohio, Bishop Stuart appointed the Reverend Arthur M. McLaughlin as priest-in-charge. It was during his tenure from 1937 to 1947 that the traditions and practices of St. Clement's were fully established.

The next blow began with the Second World War which caused both an exodus and a population change in the community. Thus, by 1947 the last year of his tenure the communicant strength had dropped from 184 to 113.

In November 1947, Father McLaughlin was forced to retire because of ill health. He remained in Harvey for about two years and was a great help to his successor Father Bessette.

On October 15, 1948 Bishop Conkling appointed Father Bessette as priest-in-charge.

In 1953 the mission had been able to set aside about \$8,000 for a combination rectory and parish hall. With this amount on hand, Bishop Conkling promised a grant of \$8,500 as soon as St. Clement's achieved parish status. As a result of this promise by the Bishop and because of growth in membership and better financial conditions a meeting was called by Father Bessette for the purpose of organizing a parish. This meeting was held on March 16, 1953 with

56 communicants present. At this meeting, presided over by Father Bessette, Mr. Robert C. Pebworth was elected as its first Senior Warden, Mr. Henry C. Edwards as the first Junior Warden. The members of the first Vestry were Mr. Walter Haines, who was the son of one of the founders of St. Clement's, Mr. Clarence Hercules, Mr. A. G. Campbell, Mr. Edward Bukwa, Mr. E. R. Bacon, and Mr. Dexter Smith. Then the vestry elected, with the approval of Bishop Conkling, Father Bessette as the first rector. On May 5, 1953 St. Clement's was received as a parish in union with the Convention of the Diocese of Chicago.

A great deal of time during the balance of 1953 and most of 1954 was taken up by the Vestry and members of the parish for the building of the rectory and parish hall. By November 1954 the parish hall and part of the rectory were completed at the cost of \$23,000. Then in 1956 upon the announcement of Father Bessette's impending marriage, the parish was in a position to complete the rectory, to build a garage to house the rector's car, and to remodel the kitchen in the church basement. This work was completed in September, 1956 at a cost of about \$10,000. The contractor who completed this work was Mr. James Haines, the grandson of one of the founders and the son of one of the first Vestrymen.

In 1960 the parish installed a new heating plant, purchased a new organ and did some remodeling to the church, at a cost of \$5,587.

Pastors serving St. Clement's through the years are: Reverend Joseph Rushton (1898-1899), George D. Wright (1899-1902), W. H. Mitchell (1902), J. M. Johnson (1903), J. O. Ward (1903), C. A. Cummings (1907-1909), Frank E. Wilson (1910-1912), Myron G. Agrus (1913-1916), Louis A. Parker (1917), George D. Barr (1918), Herbert E. Parkinson (1918-1922), Roy H. Fairchild (1923-1927), John McKinney (1927), Wayne Garrard (1928-1935), Wilford C. Cross, first resident priest, (1935-1937), Arthur M. McLaughlin (1937-1947), William R. Cook (1947-1948), Theodore A. Bessette, First Rector, (1948).

## EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF PEACE

When Harvey was founded and factories began to locate a number of German-speaking Christians came to the community to establish their homes. Included were many from the adjacent areas of Grant Park, Beecher, and Homewood.

There being no Evangelical church these people with mutual religious interests met and held informal services in the home of Mr. William Pecht every other week.

For a time the group was served by the Reverend H. Kroencke of Hammond, Indiana but the need for a more formal place to worship became increasingly pronounced. So, on February 16, 1891 the Reverend C. Schaub of Mokena, Illinois, the Reverend R. Krueger of Green Garden, Illinois, the Reverend G. Koch of Beecher, Illinois and the Reverend Mr. Kroencke made the money available to the interested families for the building of a church home.

On March 24, 1891 the families organized themselves into a congregation under the supervision of the Reverend Mr. Kroencke, a site was purchased at 15300 Center Avenue for \$1,600 and a church erected. It was dedicated on April 5, 1891 with the Reverend H. Wolf, then district president of the North Illinois District preaching the dedication sermon. First officers of the congregation were William Pecht, Klaus Meier, J. Vorkauer, C. Wanner and C. Tordt.

Later the congregation purchased a building on Loomis Avenue but this was sold and for short periods the Swedish Methodist Church at 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue was rented. After that the congregation met for a time in the Swedish Lutheran Church at 153rd Street and Lexington Avenue.

On December 1, 1926 plans were drawn up by William Jones of Chicago for a new building and the general contract was subsequently let to a Harvey firm, the Hobson Construction Company.

The cornerstone was laid in an impressive service on July 17, 1927 with the Reverend C. Shaeffer of Hammond, Indiana, delivering the dedicatory sermon. Then, on October 16 of the same year the church was dedicated with the Reverend Mr. Schick, president of the North Illinois District, and the Reverend Mr. Fruechte, chairman of the Mission Board, presenting the main speeches.

The new building, erected at 152nd Street and Lexington Avenue, is even today, one of the community's most attractive structures.

From the time of the organization until 1924 the church had no resident preacher. The duties were shared by Evangelical clergymen from Dolton, Blue Island, Homewood and Roseland.

However, in 1924, after giving the church considerable financial aid, the Home Mission Board placed the Reverend E. J. Koch here as the resident minister. He remained for slightly more than a year when he was succeeded by the Reverend E. H. Stommel, who served from December, 1926 to February, 1930. It was during his pastorate that the present church was built.

Succeeding pastors were the Reverend A. F. Dexheimer (1930-1933), Reverend G. P. Ellerbrake (1933-1938), the Reverend Lloyd Hegeman (1938-1945), Reverend E. Kleffman (1945-1950), Reverend Robert Vornholt (1951-1956), Reverend D. Babbitt (1956-1957) and the Reverend L. J. F. Stuckwisch (1958 to the present).

Church history indicates that although the Evangelical Church first administered to German speaking Christians, its services were gradually transformed to the English language. About 1940 the German language was completely abandoned and ministries here, as elsewhere in the nation, are conducted in English.

## TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH

There were but a few Lutherans in the city in 1896 and 1897 but interest among those few was high enough to arrange for services twice each month in members' homes under the direction of the Reverend C. M. Noack, then pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Dolton.

It was in 1898 after the Reverend Mr. Noack had transferred to a charge in Iowa that the Reverend M. H. Fedderson was called to Harvey to officiate at a baptismal from his church at Coopers Grove. While here he met Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tegal and from this acquaintanceship the idea of a Harvey Lutheran church emanated.

"When the roads became passable in the Spring of 1899 a committee, formed to canvass the community, went to work," church documents record.

The first public service was held on June 4, 1899 in the little schoolhouse at 151st and Morgan Streets with ten adults and five children in attendance. This was the beginning, and for the following two years and nine months German services were held twice each month. The Reverend Mr. Fedderson, who continued to administer to the small group, came to the community each Sunday

— either, history says, “by horse and buggy or on horseback if the mud was too deep.”

In the summer of 1902 the Reverend Mr. Fedderson turned the charge over to the Reverend Henry Wind of the Dolton Lutheran Church, partially because the latter was able to make the trip by train. It was under the guidance of Pastor Wind that Trinity Lutheran Church was officially organized on February 8, 1903 with the following charter members: George Greiner, Sr., Henry Tegal, Emil Rohrdanz, Adolph Lehmann, George Greiner, Jr., Christian Hieber, Edward Schroeder, Charles Seams, John Busch and Carl Staack. The Messers Rohrdanz, Greiner, Sr., and Lehmann became the first elders.

In June, 1903 a lot was purchased at 129 East 153rd Street for \$115. Upon it was erected a chapel costing \$1,200 which was dedicated on September 13, 1903. Services were held in German every other Sunday afternoon from that point until 1918.

On August 25th of that year the Reverend Rudolph L. Geffert, newly graduated from Concordia Seminary in St. Louis, Missouri, was installed as Trinity's first resident pastor of the congregation numbering 75. It is significant, that the Reverend Mr. Geffert, therefore, is the only resident pastor in the history of the Trinity church. It is significant, also, that his long tenure makes him the dean of all members of the clergy in this community.

Two years after his arrival, the Reverend Mr. Geffert and his faithful congregation bought the old First Presbyterian Church at 15316 Center Avenue for \$18,000 and the old chapel was sold to the Seventh Day Adventist Church.

In October, 1941, the church purchased the home at 15424 Loomis Avenue for use as a parsonage. Its cost was \$8,500.

In November, 1945, the church bought a plot of ground facing 150th Street, extending 200 feet south on Ashland and Paulina Avenues for a price of \$12,000 and in early 1950 an architect, William Kramer of Forest Park, Illinois, was retained to design a church and parish hall.

Ground-breaking ceremonies were held on the site on September 10, 1950 and cornerstone-laying rites on a rainy afternoon on May 27, 1951. The dedication of what is undoubtedly one of the most magnificent church structures in the community was held on March 16, 1952 at morning and evening services, a total of 1,641 attending.

Cost of the edifice was \$171,775.

During the summer of 1959 a seven-room parsonage connected directly with the church was built. A full basement, fully soundproofed, serves as classrooms for the Primary Department of the Sunday School. This portion of the property was erected at a cost of \$63,000.

Church history indicates that between 1903 and 1961 a total of 849 persons were baptized, 593 were admitted to communicant membership by the rite of confirmation, 281 couples were united in marriage and 218 persons were given burial.

Present roster of the church consists of 554 baptized members, which includes 457 communicant members.

From September 1, 1918 to December 31, 1961, Pastor Geffert conducted 4,090 worship services with a total attendance of 468,515 worshippers. From 1918 to 1945 an English and a German service was held every Sunday.

The present officers of the congregation (January 1, 1962) are Fred Jurate, president; Gerald Hirsch, vice-president; Ronald Bark, secretary; William Spelde, treasurer; Henry Blankenburg and Eugene Rickstaedt, financial secretaries; Arthur Krabbe, Anthony Spelde, and Henry Seehausen, Elders;

Fred Jurate, Edward Buss, William Schultz, and Glen Kepper, trustees; Walter Schmaedeke and Mrs. Dorothy Nowak, organists.

Church organizations include: Aid Society, Mrs. Ruth Langhout, president; Evening Guild, Mrs. Mary Spelde, president; Walther League, Miss Sheryl Peters, president; Men's Club, William Schultz, president; Valparaiso University Guild, Mrs. Meta Geffert, president; Sewing Circle, Mrs. Viola Haderer, president.

## CHURCH OF THE NAZARENE

In the month of June, 1915, the Reverend and Mrs. Warren C. Jones, pastor of the Church of the Nazarene in Chicago Heights, held a two-week tent meeting in Harvey on the present site of the United States postoffice.

Prominent at the meeting were Mr. and Mrs. Otto Siegrist, who continued to come to Harvey after the tent meetings had concluded, conducting similar meetings in a store building at 15326 Columbia Avenue for a period of 18 months.

During that span the work of the Siegrists was augmented by the Reverend F. M. Messenger of Chicago Heights and other pastors from Chicago First Church and the Hammond First Church.

The members continued to worship there until 1919 when they purchased a small church at 15220 Loomis Avenue from the Evangelical Church of Peace for \$1,500. The building was used for a period of four years then sold to the Geeding family.

Playing important roles in the formal organization of the church were, first, Reverend Harry H. Lee, then the Reverend C. A. Brown, district superintendent of the Chicago Central district. Eleven persons constituted the membership.

After selling the Loomis Avenue structure, the congregation rented the Swedish Methodist Church at the corner of 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue.

In 1937, while the Reverend I. G. Young was pastor, the church purchased several lots at the northwest corner of 153rd Street and Marshfield Avenue and erected a basement chapel at a cost of \$10,000. The first service was held there of February 20, 1938. Three years later, under the pastorate of the Reverend J. J. Gough, the building was completed and was formally dedicated by General Superintendent J. B. Chapman on February 8, 1942.

In 1943 the parsonage at 15115 Paulina Avenue was bought and in 1950 the congregation bought property adjacent to the church for use as a Sunday School annex. An educational unit was built in 1958 at a cost of \$110,000.

The church since its formal organization has been served by the following pastors: Lon S. McKay (1919), C. A. Condon (1919-1922), L. H. Howe (1922-1931), I. G. Young (1931-1938), J. J. Gough (1938-1943), C. I. DeBoard (1943-1949), R. W. Sheppard (1949-1952), C. K. Sparks (1952-1959), Fred Foster (1959-to the present).

Congregation members who have become ministers are James H. Lyons, Ted DeBolt, Sam McKay and Walter Geeding.

The Harvey church has helped sponsor Blue Island, Tinley Park and Dolton churches.

## FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH

First Christian Church of Harvey was organized in the fall of 1892 by C. H.

Knapp, a businessman but also an ordained minister. The charter group was composed of Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Kenyon, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Joslyn, Mrs. Maggie Nichols, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Masher, Mr. and Mrs. John Scoan, Mrs. Jessie Marr, Mrs. C. R. Palmer and Mrs. W. W. Wood. None of these members is known to be living in 1962.

About two weeks after its organization the congregation elected J. C. Figg as elder and for the subsequent two years worship services were held on the third floor of the building at 15333 Broadway. Reverend Knapp, after his first year, sold his business and moved from the community. He was succeeded as pastor by the Rev. Mr. McKay, who served for the following three years.

While Mr. McKay was pastor in 1895 the church purchased a lot at the corner of 153rd Street and Lexington Avenue and while the new church structure was being built services were held in the city hall.

The new building was used for about 10 years when it was sold to the First Lutheran Church and part of the proceeds of the sale used to buy two lots at 15323 Turlington Avenue. The balance of the proceeds was used to construct a stone block edifice, which still serves the congregation.

The Building Committee consisted of W. G. Morse, Judge C. H. Applegate and J. C. Figg, who were trustees from 1905 to 1910. Under the guidance of Mr. Figg construction was completed and the church dedicated in 1908 under the pastorate of the Rev. Sam Buckner.

Ministers who had served the church up to the completion of the building were W. W. Denham, J. S. Clements, F. B. Ferrall, T. A. Lindenmeyer, W. E. Orr, Robert Wilson, C. W. Dean, L. S. Buckner, J. J. Higgs and Benjamin Borton.

From 1907 to 1919 the church was served by the following ministers: W. D. Enders, Asa McDaniel and C. M. Smithson, with the latter serving for seven years. Serving as trustees then were George Sidle, Martin Barkmeier and W. W. Coale.

The Rev. E. F. Winkler served the congregation in 1920 and 1921, then was succeeded by the Rev. James A. Barrett who served in 1922 and 1923. It was during the latter year that T. W. Simer, a young man of the church who was to return later as pastor, began his preparation for the ministry at Eureka College. He was ordained in 1924 while the Rev. Lafe Hoff was pastor here.

In 1926 the pastorate was assumed by the Rev. G. Lolin Eaton who remained until 1928.

The Rev. Mr. Simer returned to his home church as pastor in 1928 after completing five years of study at Eureka and remained at the position until March, 1952. His was the longest tenure of any pastor.

The year following, two other young men of the church, George Eylander and Glenn Armstrong, were ordained. The church held its first homecoming on October 30, 1932 and during that same year the Dorcas Society, woman's group, was formed.

Other marks of progress in the church history include the ordination in 1933 of Nicholas Ortman, the founding of the first Vacation Bible School in 1935, the ordination of Kenneth Patton in the same year.

In September, 1940 ground was broken at the rear of the church for a new educational unit, needed because of the increased Sunday School membership.

The new unit was dedicated at the annual homecoming service in 1941 and classes met there for the first time in November of that year.

In 1944 the mortgage on the unit was burned at the annual homecoming.

In 1950 the congregation approved enlarging the church sanctuary and the

work was completed a year later, being dedicated on March 11.

The Rev. Mr. Simer completed his long pastorate in 1952 when he accepted a charge in Aberdeen, South Dakota. He was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Ashton on September 28, 1952. The Rev. David G. Ashton remained for six years.

Guest pastors filled the pulpit from September 1, 1958, when the Rev. Mr. Ashton resigned, until February 1, 1959 when the Rev. Oral C. Lowe, present pastor, accepted the charge. The Rev. Mr. Lowe, widely known in Harvey church circles, is currently serving as president of the Harvey Ministerial Association.

The church organization presently consists of a board of twelve elders and thirty deacons. There are twenty-four deaconesses who assist with baptisms, communion services and who visit ailing members and shut-ins. Chairman of the official board is Carmen Ruffalo. Robert Huffstutler is chairman of the deacons and Mrs. Imo Gibbs of the deaconesses.

A planning committee, headed by Thomas Riddle, Jr. is presently studying possible new building sites.

## THE FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH FORMERLY THE TABOR LUTHERAN CHURCH

At a meeting held on December 22, 1891, the Swedish Lutherans of Harvey organized the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Tabor Church. The meeting was attended by 33 charter members and presided over by the Rev. C. Granath. Rev. E. A. Zetterstrand served as secretary.

They adopted the Augustana Synod constitution and applied for admission to the Illinois Conference and the Augustana Synod.

Those listed as charter members were: A. V. Svenson and family, G. W. Lundquist, Selma O. Anderson, Hilda C. Anderson, O. G. Lundquist, Andrew West and family, Christina Carlson, Emil Carlson, C. Mallstrom and family, Alfred T. Carlson, Gustaf Carlson, C. F. Lindgren and family, C. G. Ackerholm and family, Gustaf Erickson, F. J. Lindberg, Gustaf Johnson, Victor Nordquist, S. M. Rundquist and family.

The first deacons elected were A. W. West, A. V. Swenson, C. G. Ackerholm. In 1892 the congregation was received into the Illinois Conference of the Augustana Synod.

In order to establish itself further the congregation, at a meeting held in April, 1892, decided to raise funds to purchase lots at 153rd Street and Myrtle Avenue. The trustees were given authority to go ahead as soon as \$100 could be raised, and \$600 was set aside as the top price which the congregation would pay for the lots.

Pastor Zetterstrand served until 1893, when in September Rev. H. O. Lindeblad was called to preach at least twice a month for a salary of \$2.00 per visit. In 1894 Rev. Aron Lindholm was given a similar call but he was paid \$2.75 per visit.

From 1895 to 1898 the congregation was served by a student, Mr. Person, and during 1895 an unsuccessful attempt was made to unite with Siloa, Blue Island, with Harvey to pay \$175 of the pastor's salary. The congregation made its first petition for aid from the home mission fund of the Augustana Synod, beginning June 1, 1895, in the amount of \$125 per year, and at the request of the mission district a vice pastor, Rev. G. Lundahl of South Chicago was elected

in February, 1897. That same year it was decided to begin a Sunday school. O. N. Runquist was elected superintendent, followed in 1898 by C. R. Eckman. There were 15 children enrolled.

The congregation now attempted to call pastors who could serve regularly. Tabor, together with Siloa of Blue Island, called the Rev. A. P. Martin of California and he served from 1898 to 1901.

Because the depression forced many families to move from the community, the family membership dropped to six and services were held at the Swedish Methodist Church. Student Ministers E. K. Johnson and O. O. Eackhardt served the congregation.

In April, 1904, a committee was appointed to continue efforts to obtain a site and plan for a new building.

Such a site was acquired on Lexington Avenue between 151st and 152nd Streets, but the two lots were traded off for others at 153rd Street and Lexington Avenue. A church building was bought from the First Christian Church in 1905.

From 1907 to 1909 the Rev. P. O. Bersell of Chicago Heights served as vice pastor, although the congregation continued to be served by students.

In 1909 the Harvey and Blue Island churches were served by the Rev. V. Setterdahl who pioneered English services in two Sunday School classes. Previously only Swedish had been used.

The Rev. Mr. Setterdahl died in 1914.

The new pastor, Rev. Carl Lund, was called from the seminary and began his work on August 1, 1915. During his tenure a Luther league of forty members and a choir of twenty voices were formed.

During the pastorate of the Rev. O. O. Eckhardt which began on October 1, 1918 electric lights were installed and the church was renovated.

The next pastor to be called was the Rev. J. A. Hemborg, who preached his farewell sermon in 1924. He was succeeded by the Rev. Edward Stark who, in turn, was succeeded in 1930 by the Rev. C. A. Tolin under whose pastorate all business sessions were conducted in English, as were the records.

On November 9, 1938 the Rev. Mr. Tolin resigned and was replaced by the Rev. Luther Knock.

In 1941, year of the church's 50th anniversary, the congregation bought a house at 15113 Paulina Avenue for use as a parsonage and it was so dedicated on October 19th.

The present pastor, the Rev. Earl W. Carlson, began his service in 1954 and under his guidance the church has made tremendous growth. Anticipating the need for a more adequate church building, a fund was started a year prior to the pastor's arrival. Seven years later a site was purchased at 150th Street and Myrtle Avenue and in 1960 architects were retained to design a building. Preliminary drawings were accepted on September 29 and in February of 1961 working drawings were completed and bids asked.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in a blinding snowstorm on April 16 and quite the reverse was true when the cornerstone was laid in the midst of an extreme heat wave.

On January 25, 1962 moving to the new structure was completed and the first worship service was held on February 4. It was dedicated in impressive rites on April 8.

Those who played prominent roles in the church's most important undertaking were the members of the Building Committee: William Belt, chairman, James Snow, Leif Larsen, Robert Blonquist, Virgil Coppock, Roy Freese,

Walter Hegstrom, William Nodeen, Elmer Olson, Elsa Rehberg, James Thorstad and Sigfried Wilson.

## CALVARY TEMPLE ASSEMBLY OF GOD

Located at 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue, the Calvary Temple Assembly of God had its origin in 1931 in a tabernacle on Broadway just north of 155th Street.

First pastors were a famous team of twin sisters, Ethel and Mildred Covert, who were to become widely known as not only preachers of fervor but talented musicians.

When the congregation rented the Swedish Methodist Church at 153rd Street and Loomis Avenue in 1937 the pastor became the Rev. Ronald Bayles. Services were held at this location until 1943 when the Swedish congregation which shared the building, disbanded and sold the property to Calvary Temple Assembly.

A new church arose on the property in 1951 under the leadership of its pastor, the Rev. William J. Sawyers who still serves the congregation.

## ST. NICHOLAS UKRANIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH

St. Nicholas Ukranian Orthodox church was incorporated on August 27, 1953 by a small but enthusiastic group of parishioners.

Services were conducted first in the Ukranian National Home on Page Avenue, which became church property in 1954.

Property for a new church had been bought in 1953 upon the arrival of the Rev. Eustachius Pysar as resident pastor and on July 22, 1956 the Most Reverend Archbishop Hennady officiated at the laying of the cornerstone on the property at 14832 Page Avenue.

The Rev. Father Pysar served the parish until 1960 when the Rev. Boris Zabrodsky became the pastor.

## FIRST CHURCH OF GOD

The First Church of God was formed in 1930 and worship services were held in the old Washington School at 154th Street and Honore Avenue.

The rapidly growing congregation bought a site for a new church at 14701 Myrtle Avenue and groundbreaking services were held on November 23, 1958 with the cornerstone being laid on September 15, 1959. The building was dedicated on May 14, 1961.

The present pastor is the Rev. Billy G. Waters. He was preceded in the pulpit by the Rev. George Earnest, the Rev. Charles O. Thrawl, the Rev. John Kolar, the Rev. Andy Carpenter, the Rev. Fredrick Wright, and the Rev. Willie Ray.

## HARVEY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

On June 20, 1943, the Harvey Missionary Baptist Church was first established as a mission of the Black Oak Baptist Church of Gary, Indiana by

James T. Goin, Lloyd Moore, and Rev. Leonard Cole, then pastor of Black Oak.

On December 12, 1943, a Southern Baptist Church was organized, being called the Ashland Avenue Baptist Church, with 12 charter members: Willie M. Angel, Harriet Angel, Benjamin Angel, Wayne F. Angel, Willis O. Angel, Clara F. Angel, Ara M. Ward, William Ward, Marie McCain, James T. Goin, Valria Goin, and Evelyn E. Reasons. The church ordained James T. Goin to the ministry, and called him as pastor. In March of 1946, the church changed its name from Ashland Avenue to Ashland Missionary Baptist Church. Rev. Goin resigned as pastor on December 31, 1947.

The church called Rev. C. Earl Finney as pastor, and he began his ministry May 16, 1948. In July of 1950, the church purchased the Lutheran Church located at 15316 Center Avenue and moved into it. On August 3, 1950, the church adopted its present name, Harvey Missionary Baptist Church. Rev. Finney resigned as pastor on February 28, 1951.

The church then called Rev. Edward Lee on June 10, 1951. Rev. Lee resigned on September 18, 1955, and Rev. John L. Grant was called. His pastoral work began on December 4, 1956.

The church purchased four lots at 154th Street and Lincoln Avenue, southwest corner, and on September 23, 1956, held its ground breaking service. Work began on the new church October 1, 1956.

Rev. Grant resigned as pastor in January, 1957. Rev. W. W. Dishongh was called as pastor, and began his ministry on March 4, 1957.

The new building was under construction with Rev. Dishongh's coming, being about one third completed. On July 7, 1957, the first regular Sunday services were held in the new building. On July 28, 1957, the church had its dedication service. Rev. W. W. Dishongh resigned as pastor on January 26, 1958. The church called Rev. Virgil Lascelles as pastor to begin his work here on June 1, 1958.

On May 10, 1959 a ground breaking service for the new educational building was held. Work began on the \$96,000.00 addition on May 7, 1962.

## BETHEL REFORMED CHURCH

On July 26, 1936, a group of twenty-one people met in a store building in Phoenix for a worship service. The following winter the group began to meet in the Coolidge School of Phoenix. By October 6, 1937 this work had progressed to the point where "The Bethel Reformed Church of Phoenix, Illinois" was organized with thirty-nine communicant members and four baptized members.

In the spring of 1939, the Rev. John Buteyn became the first full time pastor of the congregation. Two summers later, in 1941, the congregation dedicated a new church building erected on property donated by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Tromp.

In 1946, Mr. Buteyn accepted a call to another church and shortly afterwards, the Rev. J. Robert Steegstra accepted a call to the pastorate.

In 1952 the building was moved from its South Holland location on 151st Street and Riverside Drive, to its present location by way of Wallace Street. The dedication of the cornerstone was made on September 21 of that year.

Pastor Steegstra left in 1955 and in May of that year the present pastor, the Rev. Robert Wildman, assumed the pastorate.

## CALVARY MISSIONARY BAPTIST CHURCH

On September 2, 1949, the Calvary Missionary Baptist Church was organized with fourteen charter members. The newly organized church met in the church building which it had previously purchased at 15719 Lexington.

Under the leadership of their first pastor, Rev. L. G. Novell, the present parsonage at 15723 Paulina was acquired. A mission, now the Hazelgreen Baptist Church, was also established during his ministry.

The Reverend John Hardie became the pastor in September of 1951. His ministry was marked by a period of church growth along with several improvements to the church and parsonage properties.

The Reverend James George succeeded Pastor Hardie. During his nearly four years of ministry, the church purchased the property of its present building and facilities, located at 157th and Wood Streets. When the basement was completed, the church held services there.

During the actual construction of the new building, the Rev. Clem Morse served as pastor. The Reverend David C. Brown accepted the pastorate in June of 1960, following Reverend Mr. Morse's resignation. During the past two years, the building and grounds have been completed at a total cost of \$81,000.00. Over 100 new members have been added to the church making a total membership of approximately three hundred.

The church building was dedicated on June 4, 1961.



# CLUBS AND LODGES

1875-1876 1877-1878 1879-1880

## GARCIA MORENO COUNCIL

### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

Responsible for the founding of Garcia Moreno Council No. 1660 was one of Ascension parish's most loved and honored pastors, the Reverend George T. McCarthy.

Having established to the satisfaction of the order's state organization that this was a suitable location for the formation of a council, plans were undertaken for its institution. Assisting Father McCarthy in the original planning were William E. Powers, Sr., John Keys and William Cairns.

Preliminary work was directed by Samuel E. Cook, district deputy, and officers of the Blue Island, Chicago Heights, San Salvador of Roseland and Santa Maria councils collaborated in conferring first degrees to a charter class of 90 members on October 6, 1912. The council was named for Garcia Moreno, a great statesman and South American liberator.

The class included many Harvey men who had previously held Knights of Columbus memberships in other area councils. Selected to head the organization during its first years were: William E. Powers, Grand Knight; Howard Schultz, Deputy Grand Knight; James Munro, Chancellor; C. O. Whalen, Recorder; Henry Hilgendorf, Financial Secretary; William Horan, Treasurer; and the Reverend Father McCarthy, Chaplain.

The first activity of the council was to raise funds for the establishment of a parochial school, the members pledging themselves to provide the necessary capital and labor to rebuild and refurbish the Columbus school hall on 153rd Street to the rear of the Ascension Church.

Since that time the council has remained active in the affairs of the parish and in the general welfare of the area. In this direction its members raised a total of \$1,000 for welfare work during the years of World War I.

Many charitable and fraternal activities have been sponsored by the council during its history. At Christmas time many baskets were prepared for distribution by members to the area needy and the council contributed substantially to the order's Cook county program of providing food and entertainment for inmates of orphans' homes and homes for the aged, and providing scholarships in every Catholic high school and many colleges in the state and nation.

Through the years the council has also underwritten numerous athletic activities including the outfitting of teams in local softball and baseball leagues. It was also active over many years in basketball and for a long period of time had one of the area's outstanding amateur aggregations.

For many years the council met at a home on Center Avenue between 154th and 155th Streets, but a growing membership soon outgrew the facility and it was sold as the first step in a program which saw the council erect its own home at 15100 Page Avenue in September, 1958. Today, the membership has grown to approximately 540.

Prior to the purchase of the home on Center Avenue the council had met at various places, the Knights of Pythias hall and the Odd Fellows hall.

Grand Knights who have guided the council through its years of success are: W. E. Powers, Sr. (1912-1913), James Munro (1914), Joseph Falherty (1915-1916), John Scully (1917), Daniel Bradley (1918), J. J. O'Rourke (1919), Arthur Broderick (1920-1921), Henry Hilgendorf (1922-1923), William Powers, Jr. (1926), Leo White and James Weeks (1927), William D. O'Hara (1928), John Obernesser (1929-1930), Joseph Reardon (1931-1932), W. J. Gibson (1933-1934), Al St. Aubin (1935-1936), Romeo Begnoche

(1937-1938), James Mann (1938-1940), John Mech (1941-1942), John Kerkhoven (1943-1944), Charles Wissel (1945-1946), Earl Roach (1947-1948), Ralph T. Crean (1949-1950), Thomas Yadron (1951-1952), Vernon Voss (1953-1954), Joseph Doheny (1955), Leon Gavin (1956), Walter Septoski (1957-1959), Tony Jablonski (1960), John McDonough (1961), Joseph Brosnan (1962).

## HARVEY WOMAN'S CLUB

The movement for National Suffrage for Women encouraged many activities. In 1913 Mrs. Anna Bostoph invited members of the Twentieth Century Club, Art and Travel Club, Child Study Club, Anti-Cigarette League, Suffrage Association, and several reading clubs to her home for the purpose of organizing the Harvey Woman's Club. One hundred and twenty-five women came to the meeting. Of these, eighty joined immediately.

"The object of this organization shall be mutual culture, enlargement of social life, and united work for better civic conditions," the club's by-laws read.

The first president, Mrs. Anna Bostoph, served from 1913 to 1915. The list of twenty-six past presidents from 1913 to 1962 is a reminder of families who have been closely associated with the growth of Harvey.

In the beginning there were two departments in the club, Art and Literature and Social Economics. Shortly afterward, the club was divided into seven departments, each department sponsoring one meeting during the year. The latest revision of department of work results in these: American Citizenship and International Relations, American Home, Education and Legislation, Fine Arts, Literature, Radio, Television and Motion Pictures, and Welfare.

The Harvey Woman's Club almost immediately affiliated with the Illinois Federation of Women's Clubs. The club has continuously participated in the work of the Third District, thus sharing in state and national projects of women's clubs.

During the forty-eight years of its existence, the Woman's Club has contributed in many ways to the culture, the social life, and the betterment of civic conditions in this city. Among the accomplishments for civic betterment was the first "clean-up-day" in Harvey, for which one hundred dollars was raised by a home talent play. The erection of street signs and the placing of refuse cans in the business district were other contributions.

The Club's interest in parks and playgrounds was shown in several practical ways: the donation of seats for a small park, shrubbery for the city park and later a four hundred dollar gift to parks and play grounds. One member, Mrs. Gaston, presented a drinking fountain. As was true of most groups during World War I, members of the club gave service in Liberty Loans drives and Red Cross sewing.

Support of Ingalls Memorial Hospital has been continuously a part of the Club's program. When the hospital was organized the club gave five hundred dollars toward furnishing a room and guaranteed \$52.50 yearly toward its maintenance, an amount now increased to \$75 yearly. For the building fund for the 1959 addition, the club pledged and gave one thousand dollars. The YMCA building fund also was given twelve hundred and fifty dollars by the club between 1950 and 1960.

These are the big donations, but each year's budget shows interest in and financial support for Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Glenwood School for Boys, Grade and High School Bands (in their formative years), as well as funds for Heart,

Cancer, Tuberculosis and Red Cross. Thus, the budgets show continuous interest in all civic affairs.

In 1932, a lack of funds threatened to close the elementary schools. The Board of Education appealed to the club for assistance in the sale of tax warrants and it responded.

The welfare work of the club reflects the needs of the times. During the depression years of 1931 and 1932 a soup kitchen for the schools was sponsored. Needy families were given clothing and food baskets; tubercular children were assisted and the Red Cross was given generous contributions. The club has long shown an active interest in the Oak Forest Infirmary. Members regularly make friendly visits to residents and bring little extras of food and magazines as well as materials for use in the Occupational Therapy Shop. For several years the Welfare Committee has been welcomed at Manteno State Hospital, where they provide entertainment and refreshments for selected groups of patients.

For more than twenty years the club, through the Education Committee, has sponsored an Education Loan Fund, available to a Thornton Township High School graduate residing in Harvey and wishing to attend Junior College or any other educational institution. Recently as more scholarships have been available and costs of education have risen, the policy has been changed, to give a worthy student a cash scholarship, renewable, to help him complete his college education.

It is impossible in this short account to list the occasions on which club representatives have cooperated with other civic groups on community projects, but they have been numerous.

Regular meetings of the club bring to the members a large variety of entertaining and informative programs as well as an opportunity for friendly social contacts.

Many of the city's most public-spirited and civically-conscious women have served the club as president. Included are: Mrs. Anna Bostaph (1913-1915), Mrs. Frederic R. DeYoung (1915-1917), Mrs. W. G. Morse (1917-1919), Mrs. A. C. Huling (1919-1920), Mrs. W. H. Davis (1920-1922), Mrs. Elizabeth McVey (1922-1923), Mrs. Roy W. Barringer (1923-1925), Mrs. Harris Dante (1925-1927), Mrs. Homer Benton (1927-1929), Mrs. Milton Waterman (1929-1931), Mrs. G. A. Stevenson (1931-1933), Mrs. J. E. Trieschmann (1933-1935), Mrs. H. L. Mills (1935-1937), Mrs. W. C. Knaub (1937-1939), Mrs. E. W. Gouwens (1939-1941), Mrs. L. F. Conklin (1941-1942), Mrs. George P. Fisher (1942-1944), Mrs. Clifford Maddox (1944-1946), Mrs. John E. Yates (1946-1948), Mrs. Kathleen Wiseman (1948-1950), Mrs. Carl Mendenhall (1950-1952), Mrs. A. A. Winterbauer (1952-1954), Mrs. John C. O'Hara (1954-1956), Mrs. L. C. Mortrud (1956-1958), Mrs. A. A. Winterbauer (1959-1960), Mrs. James J. Conlan (1960-1961), Mrs. Richard B. Van Haaften (1961-1962).

## HARVEY OPTIMIST CLUB

The Harvey Optimist Club, local branch of Optimist International, was chartered on March 24, 1938 at a banquet held in a Homewood restaurant. In attendance were representatives of many of the community's civic clubs as well as Optimist Clubs from throughout the district.

The charter was presented by Emil Bloche, district governor, to some 40 charter members. Eugene Barna was named the first president.

The major purpose of the Optimist Club is to be a "constant friend of the boy" and much of its effort is centered around providing activities for the city's youth. Through the years Junior Optimist Clubs have been formed and the club has served the community's younger generation in many constructive ways.

The original boys' program was organized by Benjamin J. Sachs, a local attorney, who was a club vice president.

Others who guided the club through its fledgling years were: Don Rexer, John Van Vorst, Robert E. Blonquist, vice presidents; Herbert C. Berggren, secretary-treasurer; Gust Melonas, sergeant-at-arms; and James E. Henderson, Harold J. Miller, Paul Wible and E. E. Myrick, members of the board of governors.

Originally meetings were held weekly in the basement of the old fire station, later at the Green Shingle restaurant. Periodically meeting places were changed and at different times in the club's history these sessions were held at Tompkin's Tea Room, Fueher's Restaurant, Bob's Restaurant, Joe's Thornridge Restaurant, Perry's Restaurant and, since 1945 continuously at Cavallini's Restaurant in Midlothian.

As a member of Optimist International, the Harvey club shares this philosophy: to promote an active interest in good government and civic affairs, to inspire respect for law, to promote patriotism and work for international accord and friendship, to aid and encourage the development of youth." Its slogan is "Friend of the Boy."

The activities of the club have expanded greatly through the years and it owns the distinction of sponsoring more youth activities than any single civic organization.

Included in its benevolences are sponsorships of Little league, Babe Ruth league and minor league baseball teams; Boys Citizenship Camps; Boy Scout camps; oratorical contests, Boy Scout troops and Cub Scout packs.

Although the Optimists have used various methods through the years of raising funds to underwrite these activities, the most successful by far has been the Harvey Community Forum programs, staged each year during the winter season.

The Forum, now in its 19th year, presents many features of wide interest although in late years concentration has been on travel film-lectures which the club has found, have the widest appeal to local audiences. Demand for tickets is so great that this project alone provides the funds necessary to underwrite the club's vast boys' program.

Many of the community's outstanding young men have served the organization as president and under their leadership the club has gained wide reputation as perhaps the city's most active civic organization. These presidents are: Eugene Barna (1938-1939), Don Rexer (1939-1940), John Van Horst (1940-1941), Robert E. Blonquist (1940-1942), H. J. Miller (1942-1943), Howard Cohenour (1942-1944), James Henderson (1944-1945), Donald Degenhart (1945-1946), Herbert Berggren (1946-1947), Clarence Weiser (1947-1948), Leonard Helfrich (1948-1949), Carl Mendenhall (1949-1950), Richard Barr (1950-1951), Roy Freese (1951-1952), John Abraham (1952-1953), Julius Badis (1953-1954), Gust Melonas (1954-1955), Les Lyon (1955-1956), Floyd Clements (1956-1957), Wilbur Overman (1957-1958), Earl Roeder (1958-1959), William Gibson (1959-1960), Don Myers (1960-1961), Ralph Hale (1961-1962), William Graff (1962-1963).

The Harvey club has also gained wide recognition in Optimist circles and

two of its members have gone on to election as governors of District 12, Optimist International, which district includes cities in the northern half of the state of Illinois. These members are Herbert C. Berggren and Robert E. Blonquist. Blonquist also served as district secretary-treasurer for two years, and as lieutenant-governor for two years.

The club has produced several district lieutenant governors including Julius Badis, Richard Barr and Carl Mendenhall. Wilbur Overman served a year as district secretary-treasurer.

The extent of the Optimist International contributions to the general welfare of the nation is indicated in the organization's 1960 report. It shows that Optimist clubs have contacted over 1,700,000 boys during that year at an expenditure of \$3,750,000. On the community service level the report shows a total of 55,000,000 people reached at an expenditure of \$1,000,000. Optimist owned boys' work property including homes, clubhouses, etc. are valued at \$16,000,000.

From an original 11 clubs which attended the international organization's convention in Louisville, Kentucky in 1919, it has grown to a total of more than 900 clubs with a membership of over 75,000.

## THE AMERICAN LEGION

Harvey Post 155, The American Legion, was founded on September 15, 1919, more than 100 veterans of World War I comprising the charter role.

The initial meeting was held in the city hall and resulted in the election of Louis H. Geiman as the first commander. Meetings continued to be held in the city hall until 1922 and for the subsequent two years were held in the Thompson building at 153rd Street and Broadway. At other times meetings were held in the Armington building on 154th Street and in a building on Turlington Avenue.

In 1927 the post meetings were returned to the Thompson building and in 1934 a move was made to the Soenksen building across from the city hall.

In 1937 the post purchased the old post office site on Broadway at 153rd Street and after a number of years of operation in the converted government building, an ambitious building program saw the modern, attractive structure of today evolve.

Although membership originally consisted of veterans of World War I (membership requirements were that a veteran must have served in the military service of the United States between April 6, 1917 and November 11, 1919 and must have received an honorable discharge), the membership was greatly increased when membership eligibility was extended to veterans of World War II. As years have passed and the original membership ranks have become depleted or inactive, the younger war veterans have played increasingly important roles in the conduct of the organization.

The American Legion has become a potent influence in national affairs and many of the local members have played important roles in the civic affairs of the community. The Legion membership maintains a close bond of comradeship and also a keen interest in those who are patients in government hospitals as the result of illnesses or wounds. This is in accord with the founding principles of the organization — "to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness."

Following are those who have served as commanders of the local post since its founding:

Louis H. Geiman .....	1919-1920
Joseph A. Collins .....	1921
Leo H. Eckler .....	1922
H. Ward Rivers .....	1923
Stanley L. Walton .....	1924
John Dziedzina .....	1925
Ray F. Vincent .....	1926
Gerald P. Scully .....	1927
Rudy J. Linz .....	1928
Walter W. O'Connor .....	1929
Claude W. Gallett .....	1930
Viator Burton .....	1931
Ray Ingle .....	1932
Madore J. Savoie .....	1933
Norman C. Gallett .....	1934
Ace W. Skinner .....	1935
Richard Sharman .....	1936
Walter Nagell .....	1937
Walter G. Stansell .....	1938
Ralph T. Patterson .....	1939
Frank Cunningham .....	1940
Frank E. Foster .....	1941
Anthony W. Caproni .....	1942
Ireu G. Gedelman .....	1943
Estey W. Gouwens .....	1944
Roe E. Mallstrom .....	1945
Joseph M. Cooke .....	1946
Haskell W. Harr .....	1947
Edward F. Powers .....	1948
Harold L. Redding .....	1949
Gerald N. Wakefield .....	1950
Lawrence Eagen .....	1951
William Lassen .....	1952
Nelson Van Der Aa .....	1953
John Roorda .....	1954
Paul R. Jones .....	1955
John R. Nicholson .....	1956
Carmen J. Lendi .....	1957
Lawrence J. Fleury .....	1958
William Wentz .....	1959
Fred Katity .....	1960
Bela Geiser .....	1961
Milford Muehring .....	1962
Ralph Patterson .....	1963

## AMERICAN LEGION AUXILIARY

The year following the founding of Harvey post 155, The American Legion, wives, mothers and sisters of post members organized the women's auxiliary unit.

Heading the planning group was Mrs. Hazel Hughes and under her leadership arrangements with the State Department of the Legion and its ladies' auxiliary were made for the organization of the Harvey unit.

In March, 1921 a mass meeting of all feminine relations of war veterans was held in the city hall and as a result a group of 68 women comprising the charter membership was presented with official credentials by State Legion Commander McCauley with Mayor George H. Gibson and Father McCarthy, pastor at Ascension Church, assisting in the ceremony.

Growth was gradual rather than spectacular over the course of years, the top membership before the conclusion of World War II having been reached in 1938 when 142 were included on the role. In 1940 there was a slight dip to 118, but this set the stage for a membership revival as wives, mothers and sisters of World War II veterans joined when husbands, fathers and brothers became associated with the men's organization.

The auxiliary carries on a continual and effective program of service to veterans and to the community itself. It is active in veterans rehabilitation not only in this city but in veterans hospitals throughout the Cook County area. Child welfare occupies much of the group's attention, both in the schools and in public institutions. In its program maximum attention is directed toward the fostering of Americanism and National Defense. In general, the auxiliary has sought to make its efforts in behalf of community and country effective.

Considerable effort has been directed toward making the lives of Oak Forest hospital patients comfortable and many items provided by the auxiliary have helped make hospitalization more tolerable.

The construction of the Veterans hospital in Hines, Illinois made it possible for the auxiliary to widen its scope of activity. Its efforts have been combined with those of auxiliary members of other posts throughout Illinois to provide almost every conceivable type of comfort for the hospitalized veterans.

In its promotion of Americanism, the auxiliary carries its program to the schools and youth groups with continuing effectiveness. Each of the local schools, as well as Girl Scout troops and other organizations for girls, have been the recipients of American flags. The unit has sponsored oratorical and essay contests, has given financial assistance to athletic groups and even to the Boy Scouts during annual collections for used toys to be repaired and distributed among the community's needy children at Christmas.

The auxiliary annually conducts a Poppy Sale, its only fund raising project of the year. It is the profits from this sale which make possible its extensive philanthropic program.

The unit has enjoyed the benefits of dedicated leadership provided by the following presidents who have served throughout the years:

Hazel Hughes .....	1921-1922	Phoebe Haines .....	1927
Grace Collins .....	1923	Lola Wheeler .....	1928
Irene Monahan .....	1924	Carrie Gallett .....	1929
Ruby Osborne .....	1925	Lucy Spencer .....	1930
Phoebe Walton .....	1926	Laura Jones .....	1931

Vivian Ingle .....	1932	Yvonne Burton .....	1948
Anna Krafcik .....	1933	Leona Powers .....	1949
Nell Shanefelt .....	1934	Doris Jones .....	1950
Frieda Eldridge .....	1935	Elsie Van Der Aa .....	1951
Mary Cash .....	1936	Cleo Chesney .....	1952
Ruth Redding .....	1937	Helen Luehrs .....	1953
Neva Boyer .....	1938	Carol Raimann .....	1954
Eva Hord .....	1939	Selma O'Connor .....	1955
Ruth Redding .....	1940	Jeanette Skilbeck .....	1956
Neva Boyer .....	1941	Estelle Anglin .....	1957
Eva Hord .....	1942	Ruth Wakefield .....	1958
Etta Caproni .....	1943	Norma Katity .....	1959
Julia Gelin .....	1944	Florence Mitchell .....	1960
Hazel Rothenberger .....	1945	Donna Wentz .....	1961
Hazel Jones .....	1946	Betty Grummit .....	1962
Ethel Savoie .....	1947	Sharon Kolb .....	1963

## WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

On July 28, 1892 the Harvey Woman's Relief Corps, No. 210, a ladies' auxiliary to the Grand Army Post 274 of Harvey, was formed with 28 members on the charter list.

The first president was Mrs. Emma DeVoe, her sister officers being: Mrs. Leon C. Keifer, senior vice president; Mrs. Belle Nicols, junior vice president; Mrs. Kittie M. Chase, secretary; Mrs. Ann Morse, treasurer; Mrs. Mary E. Davison, chaplain; Mrs. Betsey K. Brooks, guard; Mrs. Mary Bayles, conductor; Mrs. Mary Dinmitt, assistant conductor; Mrs. Etta Craver, assistant guard.

Purpose of the corps is to furnish relief to members and other needy people, present flags to schools, churches and other organizations, and in any other way possible to foster patriotism in the community.

Throughout their many years in Harvey, and the post is the oldest active women's organization in the city, they have made an annual custom of decorating the graves of deceased GAR veterans and corps members on Memorial Day. In more modern times the corps has also participated with American Legion post in decorating graves of the dead of both World Wars.

In 1923 and 1924 Mrs. Mae Van Laningham as president spearheaded a fund drive which raised \$583 which was presented to Ingalls Memorial hospital for furnishing a room.

In 1931 the corps erected a monument in Oak Lawn Cemetery on the plot where the Memorial Day services have been held.

Since its inception, the Woman's Relief Corps has been served by the following presidents:

Mrs. Emma De Voe .....	1892-3	Mrs. Laura Martin .....	1905-7
Mrs. May Clark .....	1894	Mrs. Frances Bishop .....	1908
Mrs. Betsey Brooks .....	1895	Mrs. Clarkson .....	1909
Mrs. Eunice De Voe .....	1896-8	Mrs. Mary Myers .....	1910-11
Mrs. Eliz. Millison .....	1899	Mrs. M. Crittendon .....	1912-13
Mrs. Phoebe Hyde .....	1900	Mrs. Lydia Stinson .....	1914
Mrs. Adeline Gilson .....	1901-2	Mrs. M. Van Laningham.....	1915-16
Mrs. Hattie Stone .....	1903	Mrs. Myrtle Strode .....	1917
Mrs. Sarah Meetch .....	1904	Mrs. Frank Lake .....	1918

Mrs. O'Rourke .....	1919	Mrs. Ona Gibbert .....	1941
Mrs. Reeser .....	1920	Mrs. Marge Moorhouse .....	1942
Mrs. Jennie Jillick .....	1921	Mrs. Rossie Wilson .....	1943
Mrs. Falette .....	1922	Mrs. Minnie DeGroot .....	1944
Mrs. M. Van Laningham ....	1923-24	Mrs. Lillian Reid .....	1945-46
Mrs. Ada Davis .....	1925	Mrs. Mabel Coale .....	1947
Mrs. Wessell and Blanche Abbott .....	1926	Mrs. Crist Twedt .....	1948
Mrs. May Jacobs .....	1927	Mrs. Maude Fones .....	1949
Mrs. H. Schiller .....	1928	Mrs. Minnie DeGroot .....	1950
Mrs. Lillian Smith .....	1929	Mrs. Ruby Wagner .....	1951
Mrs. Eva Fowler .....	1930	Mrs. Irene Scran .....	1952
Mrs. L. Brauer .....	1931	Mrs. Lorene Johnson .....	1953
Mrs. L. Barnhisel .....	1932	Mrs. Crist Twedt .....	1954
Mrs. E. Bergstrand .....	1933-34	Mrs. Hilda Harrison .....	1955
Mrs. Hilda Hertzog .....	1935-36	Mrs. Cleo Chesney .....	1956
Mrs. Emily Lyon .....	1937	Mrs. Selma O'Connor .....	1957
Mrs. M. Thoresen .....	1938	Mrs. Hazel Jones .....	1958
Mrs. Mayme Meetch .....	1939	Mrs. Clara Benjamin .....	1959
Mrs. E. Latowski .....	1940	Mrs. Helen Luehrs .....	1960-61
		Mrs. Cleo Chesney .....	1962

## LOYAL ORDER OF THE MOOSE

Harvey Lodge No. 1203, Loyal Order of the Moose, was officially instituted on December 12, 1912, the first initiation class numbering 215.

Many outstanding civic leaders of the time were included in that class and names of the charter officer list consists of men who were closely associated with the city's early history.

Included were: William E. Kerr, George Mann, William Kelly, Jack Thiel, George Koenig, Matt Stobbs, Charles E. Ruble, W. C. Dempsey, Charles A. Abaio, Henry I. Heckler, John J. Gard, George E. Sidle, C. M. Bradley and J. W. Blair.

As is true in the cases of many such groups, there were times when the lodge faced extinction, but survival was assured through continued qualified leadership and from its humble beginning the Moose Lodge grew to a membership of over 2,000 in the year 1962.

One of the more trying periods occurred during the depression of the early 1930's when the lodge suffered a severe drop in membership. However, the records indicate that "the hard work and perseverance of a few members, including Joseph Spindler (just this year named a Pilgrim, the lodge's highest honor), Al Wexelberg, Ira Hutchinson, Marshall Sailors, Charles Seagraves, George Hutchinson, Gus Rutkowski, Ed Gorsuch, and many others helped the lodge weather the storm.

The lodge suffered a severe blow in January, 1931, when its headquarters were destroyed by fire, but a special committee succeeded in raising the funds necessary to keep it alive. Between then and 1957, however, the membership fell to an alarming low of 150.

That same year space was rented on the second floor of the Piazza building on Broadway which, at the time, housed the city's fire department. This move presaged a new era of success for the lodge and the membership climbed impressively.

However, fire struck again in January, 1958 and the entire building was destroyed, as well as all of the lodge records and equipment. Temporary headquarters were established in the old Veterans of Foreign Wars hall on Broadway near 155th Street.

These are the circumstances which led to the realization of a dream of the members for a lodge home of their own. Land on Dixie Highway near 154th Street was secured, construction soon inaugurated. The building which resulted is one of the finest in the community and it was a huge crowd of members and dignitaries from throughout Illinois which attended the dedication rites on November 30, 1958. From that point the lodge has enjoyed unqualified success and the membership has climbed to a new peak.

The Harvey lodge is well represented in the three degrees conferred by the national organization, there being more than 200 members of the "Legion" which marks the second degree, more than 50 in the "Fellows," the third degree, and three members (Anton Sterker, Secretary Lawrence Raimann and Joseph Spindler), who hold the most coveted degree, that of Pilgrim.

Governors who have served Harvey Lodge 1203 since its inception are:

W. E. Kerr	Willis Kelly
George Mann	E. G. Gorsuch
Lloyd Hawley	Charles Basing
R. A. Creps	Fred C. Fowler
Melvin Rasmus	Joseph Spindler
Harry Raiman	John D. Rossman
Ernest H. Berry, Jr.	Thomas Chaffee
Gust P. Miller	Emil Groskopf
Edward Scully	Ira D. Hutchinson
Noah W. Brandenburg	A. M. Wexelberg
Lawrence Raiman	Russell Dunham
Joseph Spindler	L. Overman
William Sons	Doyle Sweet
Willis Sinclair	John W. Hile
F. L. Brown	Romeo Fraser
Frank Polizzi	

Lawrence Raiman — Council Action — August, 1950

Bernard Miller — Council Action — December, 1950

Donald J. Degenhart — Council Action — December, 1959

Elmer Nelson — Council Action — December, 1961

## WOMEN OF THE MOOSE

### HARVEY LODGE 811

Twelve years after the founding of the Harvey Moose lodge in 1912, a chapter of the lodge's feminine organization, the Women of the Moose, was founded in Harvey, the official institution occurring on July 1, 1924 with the following charter officers: Emma Livers, Lillian Tesar, Agnes Rossman, Amelia Hammel, Laura Seagraves, Lena Groskopf, Eva Biggerstaff, Alice Bastar, Dorothy Chaffee and Clara Spindler.

Like its masculine counterpart, the Women of the Moose chapter here has enjoyed consistent and impressive growth. From a small start of 27 charter members the membership has grown to more than 1,000.

In order to attain this mark the WOTM was required to survive the depression when the membership dipped to a meager 14 in 1937, but as was true with the parent lodge, dedicated officers and members pulled it through the crisis, kept the charter intact, and saw the lodge gradually rebuild and eventually attain the stature it enjoys today.

There are also three degrees in the Women of the Moose. They are the Academy of Friendship, College of Regents, and Puritan Honor Degree. Harvey chapter has more than 150 members of the Academy of Friendship, and 25 members of the College of Regents.

The late Margaret Hutchinson owns the distinction of being the first Harvey member upon whom both honors were conferred, that in 1940. One member, Freeda Cannon, has the honor of having served as a Deputy Grand Regent of the State of Illinois.

As plans progressed for the new Moose home the Women of the Moose played prominent roles, working side by side with leaders of the men's organization. Credited with having made major contributions were: Junior Graduate Regent Dorothy Muehring, Senior Regent Patsy Dascenzi, Junior Regent Fannie Sutherland, Chaplain Esther Graff, Records Ethel Schmidt and Eleanor Meekins, Treasurer Bernice Graff, Sentinel Mabel Lanham, Arus Edith Nash, Guide Margaret Wells, Assistant Guide Margie Wishba and Pianist Lily Edwards.

Women of the Moose are dedicated workers for Mooseheart, the lodge's Child City; Moosehaven, home for aged and dependent members, and for the City of Harvey where they are to be found heading many charity drives or other campaigns for the community's welfare.

Regents who have guided the destiny of the Women of the Moose of Harvey are as follows:

Lillian Tesar .....	1924	Mary Hopman Kuna .....	1935-1936
Annie Shulyer Proten .....	1924	Virginia Fraser .....	1948
Martha Bell .....	1925	Mary Hamilton .....	1949
Agnes Rossman .....	1926	Louise Glens .....	1950
Nettie Barbell .....	1928-1929-1932	Ethel Schmidt .....	1951
Lena Groskopf .....	1930-1931	Nellie Yakaitis .....	1952
Emma Livers .....	1933-1934	Eileen Neander .....	1953
Margaret Hutchinson .....	1937	Kerry Hawley .....	1954
Ellen Timms .....	1938-1939	Clara Kiersey .....	1955
Charlie Harvey .....	1940-1941	Dorothy Muehring .....	1956
Freeda Cannon .....	1942	Patsy Dascenzi .....	1957
Marie Barker .....	1943	Lena McLaughlin .....	1958
Betty Paulsen .....	1944	Wilma Jones .....	1959
Alberdeen Hile .....	1945	Alma Poulter .....	1960
Doris Raiman .....	1946	Doris Corbett .....	1961
Eleanor Meekins .....	1947	Ruth Berry .....	1962

## MILITARY ORDER OF THE PURPLE HEART

Harry E. Smith Chapter No. 211, Military Order of the Purple Heart, was founded here in 1945 and was chartered by the National organization in August of that year.

The chapter was named in honor of Harry E. Smith, the son of Mr. and

Mrs. Herbert Smith of Harvey, who lost his life when Pearl Harbor was attacked by the Japanese on December 7, 1941.

Membership in the organization, which was founded by George Washington, first president of the United States, is, of course limited, inasmuch as it is restricted to those who were wounded or otherwise incapacitated while in the service of their country.

Twenty servicemen comprised the charter membership role and Harry Payan, a resident of Markham, served as the first commander.

Since then the following have served in that capacity:

Ireu Gedelman .....	1946	Merle Roy .....	1952-53-54
Howard Murphy .....	1947	James Siddens .....	1955
Paul C. Jones .....	1948	Ireu Gedelman .....	1956
George Cash .....	1949	Clarence Mulder .....	1957-58
John Blackberg .....	1950	James Siddens .....	1959-60-61
James Siddens .....	1951		

## POLISH LEGION OF AMERICAN VETERANS

General John J. Pershing Post No. 39, Polish Legion of American Veterans, was founded in 1936, four years after the formation of the national organization. Its membership consists of war veterans who are American citizens of Polish descent.

First commander of the local post was Leo Sarnowski, who was followed by John Krafcik and then Michael Czyl.

Activities of the group declined until 1944 when, following World War II, the younger veterans of that conflict re-activated the post, transformed it into an active organization dedicated to the welfare of those of Polish extraction who served in a common cause.

The extent of their mutual interest is testified to in the form of the imposing brick building which is now the post headquarters. Dedicated in 1952, it came as the result of the personal efforts of the membership. It is a favorite location for many social activities, both for the post and numerous other organizations. It is located at 159th Street and Carse Avenue.

Since World War II the following have served as its commanders:

John Ortyl	Henry Pasek
Bruno Zielinski	John Olejniczak
Carl Szwet	Felix A. Mysliwiec
Stanley Szwet	Carl Szwet

## VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

South Suburban Post 1759, Veterans of Foreign Wars, was founded on January 26, 1935 at a meeting in the Whittier school. Tallie C. Brown is credited with being the inspiration behind its organization and he served as its second commander in 1937 after the term of A. J. Caillavet, the charter commander.

Membership is limited to "any officer, or any honorably discharged officer or enlisted man who has served or may serve in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps in any foreign war, insurrection or expedition."

Objectives of the VFW are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational. It seeks to preserve comradeship between its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory of the dead and to assist their widows and children; to maintain true allegiance to the United States government and to foster true patriotism, and to preserve and defend the United States from all enemies."

The local post is a regular contributor to the VFW National Home for widows and orphans of veterans and espouses the cause of Americanism in the grade schools by presenting each with American flags.

For many years the post headquarters were located in the Altier building on Broadway near 155th Street, but later members built their own home at Wood and 151st Street. This building was sold later, however, to the city and now houses the Harvey Street department equipment.

Commanders who followed A. J. Caillavet and Tallie Brown are: C. S. Peck, Edmund Boyens, Charles Wernicke, Eugene Daley, C. Boyer, William Donahue, Mitchell Koteff, James Siddens, Benjamin Karwacki, Ole Olson, Merle Roy, V. Johnson, C. Turngren, E. Purnell and N. Wurmnest.

## VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS LADIES' AUXILIARY

Only four months after the organization of South Suburban Post 1759, Veterans of Foreign Wars, its ladies' auxiliary unit was instituted on April 11, 1935 at a meeting in the Whittier school.

Its first president was Mrs. Pearl Dillon who was succeeded by the following: Mrs. Bernice Englebrecht, 1935; Mrs. Alice Brown, 1937; Mrs. Phoebe Walton, 1938; Mrs. Elizabeth Clark, 1938-1939; Mrs. Mary Cash, 1940.

The auxiliary objectives are closely aligned with those of the men's organization and their energies are expended in similar directions.

Membership is limited to the mothers, wives, widows, sisters, daughters and foster daughters of deceased or honorably discharged officers or enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have served the nation on foreign soil.

The auxiliary's major project is an essay contest sponsored each year in the local schools, with students writing on the subject of "Americanism." It regularly distributes food baskets to the needy on Thanksgiving and Christmas, supervises the annual Buddy Poppy sale, participates in memorial services, and assists needy veterans and their dependents.

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

Rebecca Wells Heald Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized on June 9, 1931 when eleven Harvey women who filled strict membership requirements met at the home of Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman.

Fifteen women were enrolled as charter members. In addition to the officers they were: Mrs. E. T. Osgood, Mrs. C. R. Beeman, Mrs. C. A. Randall, Mrs. E. S. Elson, Mrs. Russell Martin, Dixie Mason Smith, Mrs. R. M. Weidner. Later the same year Mrs. William James, Mrs. J. L. Lease and Mrs. F. L. Jerome were enrolled.

Charter officers were: Mrs. Zimmerman, organizing regent; Mrs. J. M. Cooke, vice regent; Mrs. Wilbur Day, secretary; Mrs. A. Manville, treasurer; Mrs. J. B. Stephens, registrar; Miss Georgia Mynard, historian; Mrs. R. A. Mason, chaplain; Mrs. L. L. Schilb, librarian.

The local chapter was officially recognized by the National Board of Directors on June 13, 1931.

Rebecca Wells Heald, for whom the chapter was named, was a daughter of Samuel Wells and the wife of Captain Nathan Heald, who was commandant of Fort Dearborn when the massacre occurred there on August 15, 1812. Mrs. Heald displayed great courage in defending women and children of the fort from the attacks by the Indians.

Many members of the local chapter have served as division, state and national officers and on committees for the parent groups. These include: Mrs. Zimmerman, state chaplain, state regent, national vice president general, national chaplain; Mrs. Russell Martin and Mrs. A. L. Leach, house committee for national convention in Chicago; Mrs. J. M. Cooke, state chairman of the Americanism committee; Mrs. W. P. Fenwick, chairman of the Lineage Research committee of the Fourth division; Mrs. H. M. McIntyre, House committee for the State convention.

Additional honor came to Mrs. Zimmerman when the boys' dormitory for orphan children at a school founded by the Illinois D.A.R. in the mountains of South Carolina was named in her honor.

For many years a senior girl student in Illinois high schools is elected as the "Good Citizenship Girl of the Year." The Harvey chapter has always participated in the search for such a girl and presently sponsors such searches in six area high schools — Thornton Township, Thornridge, Thornton Fractional, South and North, Bremen Township and Blue Island Community .

The following have served as regents of Rebecca Wells Heald chapter since its inception:

Mrs. J. F. Zimmerman .....	1931-33	Mrs. S. D. Jackson .....	1947-48
Mrs. Wilbur Day .....	1933-35	Mrs. A. F. Heino .....	1949-52
Mrs. R. A. Mason .....	1935-37	Mrs. C. C. Heron .....	1952-53
Miss Georgia Mynard .....	1937-39	Mrs. J. M. Cooke .....	1953-55
Mrs. E. J. Doll .....	1939-41	Mrs. A. B. Huttig .....	1955-56
Mrs. L. L. Schilb .....	1941-43	Mrs. R. B. Frew .....	1956-59
Mrs. Porter W. Hay .....	1943-45	Mrs. J. P. Cooper, Sr. ....	1959-61
Mrs. Wilbur Day .....	1945-46	Mrs. H. M. McIntyre .....	1961-62
Mrs. J. B. Stephens .....	1946-47		

## HARVEY ROTARY CLUB

Nineteen members comprised the charter list when the Harvey Rotary club was founded in April 28, 1925.

On June 9th, the club received its charter in ceremonies held in Chicago Heights. The club, whose motto is "He profits most who serves best," has met each Tuesday at noon since its inception. These meetings have moved from one place to another through the years and have been held at the Odd Fellows hall, the Elks club, the Federated Church parish house, Homewood Inn, the Green Shingle and, in recent years at the Evangelical Church of Peace.

As an international project, the Rotary Clubs of the world sponsor and support more than 130 graduate students who are provided one year's study

at a university of their choice in a foreign country. The cost to Rotary is approximately \$3,500 per student, and the Harvey Club contributes to this project each year.

A student from the Harvey area was the son of Rev. Geffert, pastor of the Trinity Lutheran Church, and his year of graduate study was done in Germany.

The Harvey Club also contributes funds for aid to students in Thornton Junior College and High School, and recently promoted the fund drive which enabled two of the students to attend the World Trade Fair in Europe as representative high school students from the United States. Copies of The Rotarian, the international publication of Rotary, are provided the high school library in both the English and Spanish languages. The frequency with which The Rotarian is quoted in other publications bears testimony to its standard of excellence in literary value.

The Harvey Rotary Club also sponsors "Youth in Government" in May of each year. With the aid of grade school supervisors, outstanding students in each school are selected from the eighth grade to fill the offices in City of Harvey government. They spend the day inspecting the various departments and conduct a council meeting in the evening, making their reports which indicate they have learned something of how the local government functions. Their reports are usually enlightening also to city officials as well as the public present at the meetings.

The principal purpose of Rotary is to improve ethical standards and conduct of business and professional men in the community. Members constitute a cross-section of merchants, contractors, educators, the professions and industrial leaders. Each member bears a classification based upon his occupation and he is expected to encourage and promote the tenets of Rotary in his field.

Since its beginning the club has had the benefit of excellent leadership and its presidents have been widely known residents. These are the men who have held the office:

John A. Thiel  
Rev. William F. Vance  
Norman T. Hobson  
William J. Ebert  
Howard B. Phillips  
Dr. Charles B. Alexander  
Dean C. Wilkins  
Sidney Lee  
Leslie McPhee  
Harry A. Malone  
Harold Boltz  
Paul Leleu  
Clyde Thomas  
Walter Baker  
Vernon T. Johnson  
George F. Thies  
Robert D. Lincoln

Harold B. Isaac  
Thor Jensen  
Charles Falkenberg  
Dr. Charles Sandberg  
Clinton Bradshaw  
Earl L. Delano  
William H. Botma  
Jack Raphael  
Arthur E. Christian  
Joseph B. Stephens  
Carl V. Johnson  
Dr. Norbert Giese  
Edward Younger, Jr.  
Lee M. Morris  
George Biederman  
Donald Cherry

## HARVEY KIWANIS CLUB

The Harvey Kiwanis Club was officially organized on July 13, 1927 when Daniel Wentworth, governor of the Illinois-Eastern Iowa District, presented its charter.

Following the ideals of Kiwanis International, the Harvey club has been predominant in the field of boys' and girls' work and community service. Projects such as Kiwanis Kids' Day, Pancake Day and the staging in recent years of a Kiwanis stage show have provided funds for many projects. These include sponsorship of teams in both the Little and Babe Ruth Baseball leagues, participation in the Spastic Child Foundation, sponsorship of Brownie troops, visual and dental aid to underprivileged children, city tree replacement program, the J. W. Foraker Teacher Training scholarship program, school patrol boy outings, pet parades in cooperation with the Harvey Recreation council, providing equipment for neighborhood parks. The club has also participated in many projects co-sponsored by Harvey Memorial YMCA.

Membership of Kiwanis consists of professional and business people either working in Harvey or maintaining local residence.

Its meetings are held on Tuesday evenings in the Harvey Room at Memorial YMCA.

Those who have served the club as presidents since its founding are: E. L. Tromley, J. M. Hughes, C. R. Beeman, Frank C. Norton, J. D. Logsdon, S. R. Marks, Gordon Adler, Don C. Allen, Milton W. Waterman, J. Walter Foraker, George Patterson, H. Charles Jones, Gilbert R. Valbert, Charles E. Boese, Porter W. Hay, John Hoffman, Robert C. Bruce, S. Robert Seagle, Harold S. Renne, R. Stanley Gordon, Robert Pruitt, John W. Murghik, Herbert C. Greiner, Nelson DeFord, John E. Tilton, Robert G. Richardson, William Gostlin, John A. Blair, Al Jeske, Bernard Callender, Arnold F. Koester, William Summers, and Richard Hague.

## HARVEY ELKS LODGE

In the spring of 1911 the idea of organizing an Elks lodge in Harvey was presented by Paul A. Dratz. He combined with four residents of the city who held Elks memberships in other cities, to petition for a charter. This was eventually granted and on June 15, 1911, members of the Kankakee lodge officiated at the institution of Harvey Lodge Number 1242.

Three Elks — Mr. Dratz, William L. Voss, Sr. and Frank Trott were the original members and they, along with 50 candidates, became members on the night of the institution.

First meeting in the Harvey Land Association building, the members later arranged to rent the Union club suite on the second floor at the rear of the Bank of Harvey building. Later the entire second floor was taken over and partitioned to suit the club's needs.

Rapid growth of the membership created a need for new quarters in an extremely short time and the property upon which the present clubhouse stands at 155th Street and Center Avenue was purchased for \$3,300.

On April 26, 1916 the club adopted a resolution to proceed with the erection of a building and the issuing of \$60,000 in bonds for the purpose. Members of the building committee were William L. Voss, Sr., Thomas F. Kinney, Elmer Flewelling, Edward M. Adams, David Weidemann, Sr., William Walsh, Floyd J. Page, Jacob Decklar and Theodore Peterson.

Ground was broken for the building on June 18, 1917 with 60 members present. More than one-third of these joined the armed forces when United States entered World War I.

The new building was dedicated on June 15, 1918, the membership totaling

284 at the time. The mortgage on the property was paid off many years ago, despite the interruption of depressions and recessions.

Since, of course, the membership has grown substantially, as have the Elks' contributions to the welfare of the community. It is a regular donor to every worthy cause, sponsors athletic teams and Boy Scout troops. For many years, public-spirited members gave up their Christmas Eves to travel to Hines hospital to entertain hospitalized war veterans.

At Christmas time, too, many needy families have known the generosity of the lodge through the annual distribution of food baskets.

The lodge has had the benefit of excellent leadership throughout the years and the following have served in the lodge's highest office, that of Exalted Ruler:

Paul Dratz .....	1911-1912	William Ebert, Jr. ....	1939-1940
Frank Trott .....	1913-1914	F. Joseph Frasor .....	1940-1941
Paul Dratz .....	1914-1915	C. Howard Neale .....	1941-1942
Joseph Lynch .....	1915-1916	W. D. O'Hara .....	1942-1943
W. E. Tompkins .....	1917-1918	Charles A. Geupel .....	1943-1944
Walter Haines .....	1918-1919	Floyd J. Page .....	1944-1945
Raymond P. Scully .....	1919-1920	J. J. McGlone .....	1945-1946
John A. Thiel .....	1920-1921	Walter Wurtman .....	1946-1947
Forrest L. Jerome .....	1921-1922	John H. Vogler .....	1947-1948
Foss P. Miller .....	1922-1923	William Weaver, Sr. ....	1948-1949
Roe E. Mallstrom .....	1923-1924	Roy W. Moyer .....	1949-1950
George P. Fisher .....	1924-1925	Francis L. Stevens .....	1950-1951
Joseph M. Cooke .....	1925-1926	Harry W. Zahler .....	1951-1952
Robert L. Cross .....	1926-1927	Jerry Hetfield .....	1952-1953
Norman T. Hobson .....	1927-1928	William Hardlannert .....	1953-1954
Joseph Chapman .....	1928-1929	W. E. Redding .....	1954-1955
Jack Owen .....	1930-1931	John E. Bastar .....	1955-1956
Herman Birkholz .....	1931-1932	William C. Fowler .....	1956-1957
William L. Voss, Jr. ....	1932-1933	Robert H. King .....	1957-1958
Fred T. Ehlert .....	1933-1934	H. B. Horton .....	1958-1959
D. F. MacDonald .....	1934-1935	William F. Donahue .....	1959-1960
William Salkeld .....	1936-1937	Warren M. Bielby .....	1960-1961
Joseph Flaherty .....	1937-1938	W. D. O'Hara .....	1961-1962
Cedric E. Casler .....	1938-1939	Virgil Benenati .....	1962-1963

## THE HARVEY MASONIC LODGE

On September 13, 1892, Harvey Lodge was organized by order of the Most Worshipful Grand Lodge of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Illinois under the leadership of Most Wonderful Grand Master Monroe C. Crawford.

The original petition bore the names of the following Master Masons: Irwin A. Miller, James Lawson, S. L. Skinner, E. B. Albright, William Green, J. L. Cass, Charles H. Howard, M. L. Clark, D. W. Turney, E. B. Clark, George S. Woodward, Joseph M. Ellis, Thomas A. Noble, Jonathon Mathews, James Bates, E. G. Osgood and George R. Kenyon.

The Lodge at this time was known as Magic City Lodge, operating under dispensation, and its regular meeting place was in French Hall at the corner

of Broadway and 154th Street. The stated meetings were held on the first and third Mondays of each month. The first stated meeting was held on September 19, 1892, with the following officers: James Lawson, Worshipful Master; James Bates, Senior Warden; George W. Kenyon, Junior Warden; E. B. Albright, Secretary; M. L. Clark, Treasurer; E. B. Clark, Senior Deacon; D. W. Turney, Junior Deacon; S. L. Skinner, Tyler.

About six months later the lodge was moved to the Moose building. By the end of 1893 twenty seven candidates were added to the above members. The following named were the original petitioners for the degrees conferred in Magic City Lodge; H. A. Starkey, P. H. Lamb, T. D. Hobson, E. L. Stratford, C. T. McKee, W. J. Baker and J. W. Lawson.

By the end of the year of 1900 there were 82 members and the lodge moved to the Oddfellows Hall on 154th Street across from the Bank of Harvey Building. During the year 1903 thirty candidates were admitted and the membership had grown to ninety four. On October 3, 1907, the name of Magic City was changed to Harvey Lodge No. 832, A.F.&A.M.

On December 23, 1912, several of Harvey Lodge met to organize the Harvey Masonic Association, the purpose of which would be to encourage social and fraternal relations and to acquire a building for holding the meetings of the lodge. The association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois on December 31, 1912. The present Masonic Temple at the corner of 154th Street and Turlington Avenue was built in 1913 with the laying of the cornerstone by the Grand Lodge officers on September 27, 1913. At that time the lodge moved into this Temple and has since held all subsequent meetings there.

The largest number of candidates in any one year were taken in during 1919, numbering 55, under Worshipful Master Joseph L. Abbott. The membership at this time had grown to 456. By the end of 1931 this had been increased to 674.

The following men have served as Masters of Harvey Lodge since its founding: James Lawson, 1892-93-94; Walter Scott, 1895; Corydon E. Phelps, 1896-97; George S. Woodward, 1898-99; Elzey T. Osgood, 1900-01; Edwin G. Ruthrauff, 1902-03; Loyd A. Dolton, 1904; John J. Gard, 1905; W. O. Hunter, 1906; James W. Ewing, 1907; James McLaughlin, 1908; Issac R. Small, 1909; John S. VanDeursen, 1910; George H. Gibson, 1911; Roderic B. Harwood, 1912; Joseph White, Sr., 1913; Harlon P. Bennett, 1914; Oliver H. Clark, 1915; Karl A. Finley, 1916; W. R. Brandt, 1917; Edward Anderson, 1918; Joseph L. Abbot, 1919; Herbert J. Frambein, 1920; Charles H. Johnson, 1921; George G. Ford, 1922; Bert B. Anderson, 1923; Emil C. Kasten, 1924; W. A. Neill, 1925; Harold Nicolai, 1926; W. H. Hurson, 1927; Arthur C. Sorenson, 1928; James L. Hoyt, 1929; Charles J. Fleck, 1930; Walter J. Fradgley, 1931; Albert L. Woody, 1932; John P. Smart, 1923; Roy W. Tierney, 1934; Peter Fleming, 1935; Andrew L. Florig, 1936; Mack D. Mason, 1937; Harold B. Isaac, 1938; Robert Hayes, 1939; William A. Defries, 1940; Christian J. Miller, 1941; Carl H. Johnson, 1942; Henry Mulder, 1943; Jack H. Millsap, 1944; Percy Selkirk, 1945; Theodore H. Meyer, 1946; Arthur D. Porter, 1947; John F. Denson, 1948; Arthur G. Vanderlee, 1949; Henry E. Conrad, 1950; Donald R. Bullard, 1951; Glen N. Boswell, 1952; Charles Goheen, 1953; Paul L. Schmehl, 1954; Russell Gill, 1955; Samuel D. Couwenhoven, 1956; Harry A. Wheeldon, 1957; Edward W. Onyon, 1958; James Freeburn, 1959; Earl Ring, 1960; Emory O'Bryan, 1961.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS

Harvey Subordinate Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized in November, 1891 with 20 members comprising the charter role.

Included were many of the city's most prominent pioneer residents including William H. Robinson, Thomas D. Hobson, Thomas Chaffee, George H. Lane, F. L. Lee, J. R. Chaffee, John L. Ott, W. L. Schaeffer, G. L. Wilcox, George Sutton, G. A. Huling, J. H. McLean, J. W. Kerr, W. S. Klock, Charles Cook, H. L. Eggleston, J. A. Kirkpatrick, Nathan Vasen, F. L. Miller and R. G. Hooman.

The present lodge building at 155th Street and Lexington Avenue, a Harvey landmark and built originally as a Union church, was purchased in October 1914.

Among the highlights in the long history of the lodge was the initiation of 63 candidates in an impressive ceremony in the old Coliseum on Center Avenue, currently the site of a bowling alley. An equally large class became part of a class of 100 candidates who were initiated in a statewide ceremony in Springfield in October, 1919.

Many members have become prominently known in Illinois IOOF circles through the years. William H. Pease, Harvey postmaster, was named Grand Master of Illinois in 1914; H. Frederick Beck served as Grand Patriarch in 1933, as did Edward G. Houser in 1958.

Records of the Noble Grands who served the lodge from its founding until 1913 are not available, but those who have served since are:

Orrin Shepard and

George Meyers .....1913  
William Figg .....1914  
W. Guy Roy .....1915  
Clayton L. Zehner .....1916  
Jacob F. Zimmerman .....1919  
V. G. Bloodgood and

Chas. Arner .....1921  
W. J. Stutters, C. E. McBratney 1922  
J. W. Gardner, Victor Taylor ....1923  
E. G. Kerr, H. F. Beck .....1924  
F. G. Copenhagen, J. H. Elliott 1925  
Fred Reason, Charles Madsen ..1926  
Louis Nantz, George L. Carter 1927  
John E. Sober, Leroy Trumble ..1928  
Charles Oft, Paul Moffett .....1929  
Fred Roberts, Harry Bassett ....1930  
Cornelius O'Conner,

C. C. Walther .....1931  
Oscar Johnson, C. C. Walther ..1932  
Morris Cohen,

Charles Barnhisel .....1933  
Oliver Cox, Pete Fontechia .....1934  
Nels Swanson, R. O. Meyer ....1935  
T. J. Boulden, John Falet .....1936  
John Cass, James Burns .....1937

Charles M. Landis .....1938  
Henry P. Fessler .....1939  
Monk Nicholson .....1940  
Roy W. Baringer .....1941  
Earl E. Lester .....1942  
Victor Culver .....1943  
James L. Caress .....1944  
Fred Daniels .....1945  
Melvin Thompson .....1946  
Edward Houser .....1947  
George Fenwick .....1948  
Verle Hudson .....1949  
Lawrence Harris .....1950  
Ralph Shepard .....1951  
Paul J. Schmeidl .....1952  
Charles Muller, Jr. ....1953  
John Bowerman .....1954  
Gustav Hallberg .....1955  
Paul Schmeidl .....1956  
Elbert Smock .....1957  
Gustav Hallberg .....1958  
John A. Macari .....1959  
John A. Macari .....1960  
Donald Tremble .....1961  
William Scott .....1962

Two area lodges have combined with the Harvey lodge during the years — Dolton in 1947 and Homewood in 1961.

Harvey Encampment 203, a branch of the lodge, was founded here in 1909 with 23 charter members. This branch consists of IOOF members who have won the subordinate degrees, and membership is drawn from lodges elsewhere in the area.

During 1950 when a Harvey member, Edward G. Houser, served as Chief Patriarch of Illinois, the encampment established a plan to organize a Matriarchal branch. In September of that year a charter was issued, charter members numbering 20.

They were: Lillian Houser, Susan Caress, Jennie Birks, Sareta Rilley, Lena Morris, Margaret Riegel, Mabel DeCamp, Olympe Macari, Ethel Pike, Maude Stobbs, Emma Fenwick, Mildred Nehrke, June Lester, Beulah Thompson, Neva Baringer, Eleanor Faleté, Hilda Willing, Bonnie Schmeidl, Sara Dickinson and Amy Morgan.

The state auxiliary was not made an official branch until July, 1951 and state officers were not elected until October, 1952. Lillian Houser of Harvey served as Grand Matriarch from 1950 to 1952, and then again in 1958.

## REBEKAH LODGE

William H. Day Rebekah Lodge Number 328, named in honor of the founder, was established in Harvey on March 14, 1894, the charter being granted on November 22 of the same year. The charter role included 38 names including the original officers. Serving with Noble Grand Emma Fuller were: Lillian D. Chaffee, John R. Chaffee, Julia Heindel, Sarah Smith, Augusta Wood, H. H. Bergstone, T. A. Chaffee, Jacob Ott, Isabell Ott, Rilla Pease and A. D. Heindel.

The local lodge has accomplished much over the years in the field of welfare. It is active in the affairs of the lodge's orphan's home in Lincoln, Illinois, and in the old folks' home in Mattoon, Illinois. Within the last three years (1958-1961) it has participated in a project to add sixteen rooms to the home's hospital. Those who have served as presiding officers of the lodge are:

Emma Fuller	Florence Hughes	Florence Rewald
Lillie Chaffee	Myrth Haviland	Margaret Wood
Julia Heindel	Grace Bloodgood	Clara Shubbee
Emma Bennett	Hilda Bassett	Floy Isaac
Bertha Pierce	Mabel Fiebig	Lida McBratney
Mary Klock	Olympe Macari	Lida Dickinson
Hattie Campbell	Susan Caress	Hazel Nantz
Sarah Smith	June Lester	Edna Ellis
Fannie Unruh	Laura Barnheisel	Revah Bastar
Alma Ott	Maude Fones	Alice Mills
Rose Thorp	Hazel Plante	Mary Figg
Irene Beden	Mary Harris	Lotta King
Bertha Lenox	Hattie Lundmark	Ethel Bennett
Etta Ellis	Minnie Hobson	Neva E. Beck
Eleanor Faleté	Ida Applegate	Birdie Flewelling
Coral Elliott	T. Brown	Lenore Wiseman
Marvel Thorsen	Mary Williams	Eva Aiken
Helen Jones	Elizabeth Pettigrew	Doris Hawkins
Emma Gregg	Minnie Hughes	Margery Gordon
Nettie Coleman	Josie Laughton	Elizabeth Cooper

Edith Smock  
Helen Black  
Lillian Tracy  
Etta Irwin  
Dora Lambert  
Mary Trumble  
Florence Walker  
Sarah Smith  
Augusta Wood  
Sadie Bennett  
Effa Templin

Clara Boyce  
Fern Hughes  
Mabel Elliott  
Margaret Arner  
Eva Davison  
Emma Buehler  
Mina Dykstra  
Bessie Stamper  
Elizabeth Templin  
Annette Huling  
Maude Stobbs

Mary Whitney  
Cellia Christian  
Mary O'Connor  
Margaret Mitchell  
Martha Rouse  
Lillian Houser  
Pearl Faretti  
Emma Fenwick  
Audra Frew  
Clara Flannigan  
Margaret Riegel

## HARVEY LIONS CLUB

The Harvey Lions Club was organized and chartered in 1946 and its first president was Wilbur Morrison.

Throughout the years the Lions Club has engaged in many types of fund raising activities in order to serve the Community and help the less fortunate. Each year the Lions have sent at least two children to summer camp, children who could not otherwise have participated in an activity of this kind. Eye examinations and glasses have been provided to many needy youngsters; baseball teams have been sponsored, an oxygen tent donated to Ingalls Memorial Hospital, a speedometer purchased for the City to protect children from speedy law breakers, talking books supplied to blind persons. Leadership in school safety programs has helped provide crossing guards and safety devices to protect children on the way to and from school. Many dollars of the funds raised here have been spent helping the blind obtain equipment and leader dogs. All worthwhile community activities have been actively and enthusiastically supported by the Lions Club.

Following the expiration of the term of Wilbur Morrison the following have served as president of the organization:

Dr. Harry Lees .....1947  
William Hercules .....1948  
Elmer Turngren .....1949  
James R. Cushing .....1950  
Jack McPherrin .....1951  
Martin Chadwick .....1952  
Ralph Rowe .....1953  
Loren Pollet .....1954

Lester Rowe .....1955  
Ernest Savageau .....1956  
Herman Kaufman .....1957  
Dr. Gerard Achilly .....1958  
Kenneth Schlaudraff .....1959  
Raymond Hickey .....1960  
Stanley Slack .....1961  
William McGushin .....1962



# PEOPLE

*"A people is but the attempt  
of many  
To rise to the completer life  
of one —  
And those who live as models  
for the mass  
Are singly of more value than  
they all."*

*Robert Browning*

## CHAPTER 10

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## BILLY SUNDAY CONVERTED 400 IN HARVEY CAMPAIGN

The fervently religious character of the community, although it has subsided but little throughout the years, was a marked characteristic of the community's early population.

As the Gaston family crusaded for abstinence of demoralizing habits, so did the famed evangelist of the 1890's, Billy Sunday, crusade for the souls of the people. Although he is reported unofficially to have put his baseball talents on exhibition here on more than one occasion, he is remembered more for his evangelistic campaign in 1904 — recorded as a huge success.

On the occasion of his visit of more than a month's duration he is reported by the Tribune of those days to have made at least 400 converts.

His meetings opened on May 22 in the tabernacle at the corner of 154th Street and Lexington Avenue under the sponsorship of the pastors of the city's Congregational, Presbyterian, Christian, Methodist and Baptist churches. The dynamic Sunday, in his finest oratorical form, was a magnet which drew nightly audiences of between 1000 and 2000 persons.

Led by Prof. F. L. Miller, the town's first educator, a united choir of 200 voices provided the background for the vitriolic messages of Sunday, one of America's most prominent evangelists.

## BILL McCLATCHEY AND BATTLING NELSON

Perhaps it is incongruous and not in the best journalistic taste to follow the gloriousness of the Gaston and Sunday crusades with a disertation on the bawdier side of life in Harvey.

Yet, the fact that saloons were established, allowed to operate, and grew in numbers is also a part of the Harvey story. The career of Billy McClatchey, a pioneer carpenter who lived in the first house built in the town and who helped construct many of its early structures, sought other means to make a livelihood, because of the "Panic of 1893," and opened a whiskey-dispensing establishment on 159th Street east of the Illinois Central tracks, later moving to 155th and Halsted Streets.

The historical significance of McClatchey's saloon arises from the fact that it was the "birthplace of boxing" in the south suburban area. It also became the scene of the early exploits of Battling Nelson, who went on to become one of the most famous pugilists in the annals of American sport.

Hugh MacMillan, editor of the Harvey Tribune until 1942, recalled for the 50th anniversary edition of that publication the Battling Nelson-Billy McClatchey era.

"In those days," MacMillan reported, "there were no big purses, seats at the fights did not go at \$10 apiece. There were mostly barroom brawls, a case of guys against the purse, a few bucks for a hammering."

It was at McClatchey's 155th and Halsted St. spot that Battling Nelson, the barefoot kid from Hegewisch, got his chance.

On a spring day in 1900 the lad who was to become the world's greatest lightweight fighter approached Bill, asked to "get on the card." He had walked to Harvey from his home town, barefoot. He was one of many kids in the Nelson family which lived in a two-room shack. They were "hard up."

McClatchey found the chance several weeks later to get "Bat" on the card

and it was to be the beginning of a fabulous career. He beat his opponent in two rounds.

His first really important triumph came in his second start for McClatchey, against one Billy Rosser from Roseland, who had compiled an impressive list of victories and who was considered a real "comer." Betting was \$40 to \$4 against Nelson, but the tough lad came out of his corner, landed two punches, a right and a left, and the fight was over, the quickest knockout in ring history and a record that is reported to yet stand.

The McClatchey-Nelson association was interrupted when the former bought a horse, Patroon, and went to New Orleans to watch it perform. Nelson was left under the management of Ted Murphy, who gave McClatchey the "double cross" and signed Nelson to an "iron-bound contract."

However, the friendship of Nelson and McClatchey survived and the Harvey saloon-keeper spent a full month with his former protege when Nelson trained for one of his biggest fights.

The Bat had captured national attention when, after fighting a draw with the then lightweight champion, Tommy Neary, he came back just 10 days later to score a knockout over the champion in six rounds at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

After a brilliant career, during which boxing writers were wont to write their headlines before the fight even started, Nelson met his Waterloo in 1909 in the person of Joe Gans, a lightning-fast Negro, who battered Nelson in 42 rounds but eventually won the decision on a foul.

Although Bat came back to whip Gans in seven rounds, the sun was setting on his career. It was to be brought to a conclusion when he was badly beaten by Samuel Wolgast in the same year.

For Bill McClatchey, handling Battling Nelson was the highlight of a long life. Always he treasured a cabinet photo of his boy, "resplendent in the handkerchief pants in crouching fighting pose and the belt of a titleholder."

McClatchey picked up extra money by selling photos of his favorite at \$5.00 apiece.

## LEADING CITIZENS OF THE PAST

People came to Harvey and stayed. Included were merchants, industrialists, men of the world of medicine, working men seeking employment. It was the combined qualities of those people, representing a wide range of interests, that formed the firm foundation upon which the Harvey of the 1960's stands.

Some helped who will never receive deserved credit, but records are complete enough to provide backgrounds of many who played prominent roles in the city's development.

\* \* \* \*

### DR. THOMAS A. NOBLE

Born at Maple, Toronto, Canada, on November 3, 1858, and lived there through his early years. Won his degree as Doctor of Medicine from the University of Toronto in 1888 and after four years of additional study and research in Scotland, he established himself as not only Harvey's first doctor, but one who won acclaim throughout his long life as one of the real stalwart citizens with an interest that extended far beyond that of his profession.

Married on January 18, 1910, to Lydia King, daughter of the Theodore Kings of Harvey, he became the city's most highly respected man of medicine. He served as physician for most of the city's early industrial plants, for the Illinois Central railroad and, upon the founding of Ingalls Memorial Hospital, he served as chief of staff.

Dr. Noble enjoyed a wide range of interests, each of which contributed richly to his adopted community. He served as a member of the board of directors of the Bank of Harvey. He was a member of the board of education of Thornton Township high school for 20 years, a portion of the period as president. He is credited with having been instrumental in the founding of the institution.

After more than three and a half decades of dedicated public service, Dr. Noble died on September 12, 1927, biographed as "one of the most able and unselfish men that Harvey has ever known."

But Dr. Noble's fine contributions still live in the person of his only son, Thomas, who is widely regarded as one of the area's most accomplished physician-surgeons. He practices from the same office as did his father, at 168 East 155th Street.

## R. C. RIORDAN

A typical pioneer who had virtually "lived a lifetime" before he conquered the desire to roam, R. C. Riordan came to Harvey in 1891, erected a building and conducted a profitable hardware business for many years.

Prior to his arrival here Mr. Riordan was one of the historically important "49'ers" who journeyed to California in search of gold. His biographers record that in the West he "engaged in mining and the hotel business for five years."

He was elected mayor when Harvey's status was changed from a village to a city in 1894. He served also as president of the city's board of education.

"He is one of the most genial men in the city, though rough going, upright, successful, an accomplished extemporaneous speaker and a deeply devout Episcopalean," his biographers declared.

## FRANK PIAZZA

A native of Italy where he was born on July 7, 1870, Frank Piazza came to Harvey in 1897 and became one of the city's most successful businessmen.

A graduate of the University of Palermo he was employed as a legal secretary in his native Italy before coming to the United States in 1890.

Because of a language barrier it was impossible for him to continue his secretarial career here and he entered the fruit and grocery business. A greenhouse he constructed at 148th Street and Ashland Avenue stood for many years.

During the early years of his merchant career he covered the community residential areas carrying a basket from which he sold fresh fruit and vegetables. His enterprises and fine business acumen resulted in the purchase of a horse and wagon from which he later sold his merchandise.

Mr. Piazza built up a huge wholesale business and at one period was recognized as the largest wholesaler of fruits and vegetables on the south side of Chicago. His success led to his associating with the South Water Street Merchandising Association.

Mr. and Mrs. Piazza (Catherine) were the parents of five children and one son, James, is still in the fruit and grocery business in the community.

One of his contributions to the business area was the construction of the Piazza building on Broadway, later sold to the city. The building now houses the Harvey Police department.

Mr. Piazza died on May 3, 1938.

## MATTHEW STOBBS, SR.

Matthew Stobbs, Sr., and his wife Dena arrived in Harvey from South Dakota in 1893, bringing with them a family of eight children, Frank, Matthew, Jr., William, John, Ellen, Etta, Emma and Thomas.

The family attained considerable community prominence. Frank served as the first attorney for the city, Matthew entered the real estate business and later operated a cigar store. He also became the Harvey mayor, succeeding George H. Gibson.

Thomas was married to Maude Green, a daughter of the James N. Greens who came to Harvey in 1891 from Michigan. Prior to his marriage he was enrolled in law school by his father and subsequently he became one of the most capable of Harvey lawyers. He founded the firm of Stobbs, Yates and Wiseman.

Thomas had two children, Leona, who was married to the late John Yates, also an attorney, and Robert, now a California resident.

## A. J. SWETT

Born in Ogle County, Illinois became, at an early age, a telegrapher for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Promoted to train dispatcher in Chicago, his health failed and in 1890 he came to Harvey as an agent for the Illinois Central railroad and the American Express Company.

In 1892 he was placed in charge of the local interests for the Chicago Terminal Transfer Railroad and, it was recorded, "it was because of his efforts that his road became a formidable competitor of the regular trunk lines."

Mr. Swett became active politically and served as alderman of the town's Third Ward for three terms, six years, retiring undefeated.

## C. W. STEVENS

Mr. Stevens probably left a more permanent mark in Harvey than any single individual — he was an expert in building stone and much of the stone that he produced is still visible in the buildings of yesteryear that remain.

Arriving in Harvey in 1893, he was heralded as "the inventor of the first perfect manufactured stone, a stone so perfect that Uriah Cummings, an authority on cement, said "it is in fact, an improvement on most natural stones, not only in appearance but in strength and uniformity in texture."

His was a lifetime of experiments in the manufacture of stone which had questionable success, being made of cement and chemical solutions. High costs of manufacture had led most manufacturers to abandon the business.

Mr. Stevens, however, remained doggedly at his research and experiments, and although he followed accepted methods until 1899, he could sense success only by new techniques. These resulted in complete triumph, led to his winning patents in 22 countries and to a virtual monopoly because of the absence of conflicting patents.

## DR. McROME MORSE

Born in Mexico, N. Y. on August 14, 1858, Dr. McRome Morse graduated

from the University of Michigan Medical School in 1883 when a fellow class member was the celebrated Dr. Charles Mayo, founder of the famed Mayo clinic in Rochester, Minnesota.

Coming with his parents to Harvey in 1891, he was married here to Ala Brown and the family spent their entire married life here.

Twenty years of the total 52 years he was in active practice, he served as Harvey's health officer and for 23 years he was the medical examiner of one of the nation's largest insurance companies. The family home from which Dr. Morse conducted his medical practice through his long stay here, still stands at 15412 Center Avenue.

Dr. Morse died in that home on Sunday, March 11, 1935. A son, Dayton, a registered pharmacist is, significantly, employed by the J. W. Oliver store, the first pharmacy in Harvey.

### JOSEPH C. BLACK

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph C. Black migrated to Harvey from Grove City, Pennsylvania with their four children, Eva L., Frances E., Thomas and Clint, in 1891. Another son, Horace, remained in Grove City.

Mr. Black, a contractor and builder, erected a large home at 151st Street and Center Avenue which was later moved to its present location at 15233 Center Avenue.

The Blacks were among the families which founded the First Congregational Church in 1892.

### JOHN JACOB MADORY

Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Madory migrated to Harvey from Kenton, Ohio in 1892, bringing with them three sons, Fred, Louis and Carl; and two daughters, Maude and Phoebe. Mr. Madory was a carpenter and well-driller.

Della Pelletier, wife of Louis, came to Harvey with her parents, Joseph and Mary, in 1897, and Mabel Burt, who became the wife of Carl came here with her parents, George and Sarah, in 1895 from Chicago.

A son of the Carl Madorys, George, is a dentist in Harvey and another son, Carl, Jr., was killed in Germany during World War II.

Maude Madory became Mrs. Jordan and Phoebe became Mrs. Moorehouse.

### WILDER B. THOMPSON

Mr. Wilder B. Thompson, a Virginian by birth, grew up on a farm and attended school in Mt. Morris, Ill. Moving east to Philadelphia, he engaged in the crockery business. After three years, he married, returned to Illinois and in 1892 settled in Harvey.

Thereafter, he was to become one of Harvey's leading businessmen, and it is reported, one of its wealthiest.

Displaying undivided confidence in his adopted community, Wilder Thompson is reported to have "invested every dollar he had in Harvey business property."

### WILLIAM LOSTETTER

Natives of Owensboro, Kentucky, the Lostetter family moved to Harvey in 1892, to be joined later by a niece, Lida Norris, of Rising Sun, Indiana, who

married Clint Black in 1898. In Kentucky Mr. Black was a member of the State Legislature.

Mr. Lostetter owned and operated a furniture store on 154th Street, now the site of the J. C. Penney Company.

The family's first home was on Loomis Avenue just south of 154th Street.

## ELIHU HALL BARTLIT

Elihu Hall Bartlit, his wife Jennie, and their three children, Nan, Richard and Virginia, came to Harvey in 1893 from the community of Jay, New York.

Mr. Bartlit had been employed as a general clerk in a dry goods store in his home community and founded such a store immediately upon his arrival here. The family remained in business until Mr. Bartlit's health failed.

Fred Bartlit, another son, was born in Harvey, is an attorney, and still makes his home in this city, as do Richard and Nan, who reside in the old family home on Center Avenue.

Virginia was married to the late Fred Craver. Their daughter, also named Virginia, is married to Harold N. Savage and is a resident of Chicago.

## THOMAS D. HOBSON

Thomas D. Hobson was born on May 7, 1858 and with his wife Minnie and their two children, Edith and Norman, came to Harvey in March, 1891.

A contractor, he built many of the city's early buildings, most of which are still standing and serving as landmarks. Shortly after his arrival he built the French Block which has played such a prominent part in Harvey history.

He was the contractor for some 22 buildings on 154th Street, as well as for many of the city's educational institutions. The original Thornton Township high school building, and several later additions, were among them. He also was the builder of five Harvey grade schools, five of its churches and many of the industrial plants.

His business activities were not confined to the local area, however, and he was the builder of 135 school buildings throughout Illinois.

An avid prohibitionist, he was twice defeated for the office of mayor in Harvey — first by Joshua Mathews and again by Edward M. Adams.

He was once the city engineer and he served several terms on the Thornton Township High School Board of Education.

Mr. Hobson was a charter and life member of the Harvey Elks Lodge and both he and Mrs. Hobson were active in the Masonic Lodge, his wife having been elected twice as Worthy Matron of the Eastern Star.

Thomas Hobson died in Harvey on February 12, 1928.

Their son, Norman, is presently engaged in the building construction business.

## FRANK E. FOSTER

An attorney born in Greenville, Illinois on October 15, 1886, Frank E. Foster became a well-known political figure after his arrival in Harvey, which is believed to have been about 1919.

A graduate of Kent School of Law, he served as Harvey city attorney from 1927 to 1931. His political interest widened and as a member of the Republican party he became active first on a township, then on a statewide basis. He was elected to the Illinois legislature as a state representative in the late 1930's and served five consecutive terms.

He retired from active practice in January, 1949, and went to New Smyrna Beach, Florida, where he engaged in stock farming, one of the first Floridians to pursue this vocation which has since become one of that state's most important industries.

Fire destroyed the ranch property and, selling what was left, he moved to Orlando, Florida, where he died before plans to begin a real estate and loan business materialized.

Before leaving Harvey he was an active members of the local American Legion post which he served as a commander. He was also affiliated with the Chicago and Illinois Bar Associations, the Elks Lodge and the Federated Church.

Mr. Foster died in Orlando in 1951.

## W. L. A. WEIDEMANN

Born in Pennsylvania, W. L. A. Weidemann was taken by his parents as an infant to Harrisburg, Illinois where he finished grade school, matriculating later at Indiana State Normal College. He completed his education by taking a business course at Terre Haute Commercial College.

Upon his arrival in Harvey in 1894 he opened a book and stationery store. Later he erected the building at 180 East 154th Street where he expanded the business to include sporting goods, ice cream and confections. Included also were a rental library and a laundry agency.

Mr. Weidemann had the reputation of being one of the city's most public-spirited residents and he was one of the founders and charter members of the Harvey Civic club. He also served as the first president of the Whittier School Parent-Teacher Association in 1914.

Mr. Weidemann died on July 5, 1915.

## ORLANDO J. BOWEN

Born in Hillsdale, Michigan on January 26, 1865, Orlando Jeremiah Bowen came to Harvey in 1892 and over the course of many years until his death in 1958 participated actively in the development of the city.

A contractor, he played a major role in the construction of many buildings in Harvey prior to the opening of the Columbian Exposition in 1893. One of these was a hotel on the site now occupied by the Perfection Gear Company.

A huge structure with several hundred rooms, the hotel burned to the ground before it had registered its first guest.

During the Exposition, Mr. Bowen became a fair guide and often in later life he donned his official uniform to attend an annual reunion staged by his fellow guides.

When North Harvey became a governmental unit within itself, Mr. Bowen served on the first board of trustees.

Later he served as a guard at the Cook County jail where one of his duties was talking with prisoners condemned to the gallows. Subsequently, he operated a real estate and insurance business.

Referred to affectionately as "the last of the first generation Harveyites" late in life, Mr. Bowen was the father of four daughters, Mrs. Elsie Lehman, Mrs. Alma McCormick, Miss Nellie Bowen and Mrs. Jean Coutchie.

## JAMES A. BATES



James A. Bates, who was to play a prominent role in Harvey affairs, was born June 12, 1861 in Tazewell County, Illinois. As a small child he accompanied his parents to Dodge City, Kansas in a covered wagon.

In September, 1890 he came to Harvey and that same year was married in Hopedale, Illinois to Lucy Marion Blayney and the couple moved into a home Mr. Bates built at 15128 Turlington Avenue.

They became the parents of four children, two of them dying in infancy. Two daughters, Ruby Bates and Mary Kelley, are still Harvey residents.

An extremely rugged character, Mr. Bates was closely associated with many facets of local life during the early days. He was a carpenter and builder and worked on many of the early buildings — residential, business and industrial. He also worked on structures erected for the Columbian Exposition. During the fair he worked as a watchman at the Pennsylvania State building and upon its conclusion he worked with crews which razed the buildings.

When Clark Ranger was the city's mayor he appointed Mr. Bates the chief of police, the first in the city, and his name is one of those inscribed in the cornerstone of the city hall.

There are many stories of the exploits of Mr. Bates. During his regime as police chief he is credited with having exposed and captured a large ring of counterfeiters who specialized in making "silver dollars" and coins of smaller denomination. They were later successfully prosecuted and then imprisoned.

On another occasion he was the objective of a hoodlum's bullet which passed through his chief's hat. He was the recipient of a special commendation by the Illinois Central Railroad for having taken into custody a gang of

thieves who raided and burglarized the railroad's box cars of huge amounts of copper and brass over a long period of time.

Mr. Bates' fame and ability became widely known and once he was presented with a jewel-studded gold star by merchants of the Roseland-Blue Island area for having captured a thief who had preyed on their stores. It is legend that when he captured one of the thieves, the latter pulled the trigger of his revolver five times and Bates lived only because the gun failed to fire. The Harvey chief then shot the thief in the leg.

It is interesting to note that the thief was administered to in an emergency room in the old Harvey Land Association building by Mrs. Bates and Dr. Thomas Noble. It was Mrs. Bates who learned from the thief where he had hidden the loot from his robberies and it was to her that he confessed many of his crimes. He was found guilty and served a term in Joliet penitentiary.

On another occasion Chief Bates is credited with having prevented the "lynching" of a man accused of having raped an elderly Harvey woman. To prevent mob action, Chief Bates spirited the prisoner out of the local jail and took him to Blue Island. The man was later convicted of the crime and sent to Joliet prison.

Mr. Bates served in many other capacities, these including: superintendent of mechanics for Cook County (1909-1911); Cook County Constable (1908-1912); Harvey Police Magistrate (1909-1919); City Commissioner (1927-1931).

In later years he was a maintenance man at Thornton Township High School.

Other activities of historical interest in which he participated included the ownership of the first automobile sales agency in the community, which he operated from 1912 to 1932; last charter member of the Harvey Masonic Lodge to die (he was a 32nd Degree Mason).

Mr. Bates died here on February 15, 1951.

## DR. G. A. STEVENSON

A native of Indiana, Dr. G. A. Stevenson, was a graduate of the high school in Rising Sun, where he was born on April 15, 1866. He won his degree in dental surgery at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois from whence he came directly to Harvey in 1891 to become the young community's first dentist.

The years to pass stamped Dr. Stevenson not only as a professional man of medicine, but as one of the town's most able financiers, one of its leaders in the field of education and a man who was to play a key role in the upgrading of his community.

Prior to winning his dental degree at Northwestern Dr. Stevenson graduated from Wabash University in Indiana. He also took a teacher's course at Lebanon, Ohio, Normal college and followed the teaching profession for an unknown number of years.

It was natural that Dr. Stevenson was to serve on the board of education of what was later to become Grade School District #152 and his efforts were crowned when he was elected to the presidency of that board in 1901.

He is reported by biographers to have put the schools on a "sound financial basis," which probably led to his being elected as the Thornton Township school treasurer in 1902, a post which he held for 36 years, after his resignation from the board of education. As treasurer he handled about \$150,000 annually and although that was regarded as an astronomical sum in terms of the times, this

same educational system now expends in excess of \$11,592,000 each year.

He became identified with the Bank of Harvey in 1922 and when he was named to the presidency of the institution he gave up his dental practice.

Other positions of importance filled by Dr. Stevenson were the presidencies of the Harvey Chamber of Commerce, of the Harvey Real Estate Board and of the Harvey Finance and Thrift Company.

He died of a heart attack in Harvey on January 4, 1938.

## EDWARD VANCE

Edward Vance arrived in Harvey in the fall of 1892 and established the Wausau Lumber and Coal Company in Harvey. His wife, Margaret and daughter, Ruth, arrived the following June and the family home was established at 157 East 155th Street, where a son, George, was born in July, 1896.

Mr. Vance, a deeply religious man, was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church on Center Avenue, served on its board of trustees for a number of years, as well as superintendent of the Sunday school. He was also a member of the Harvey Union Club.

In 1907 he disposed of his lumber company and bought the Riordan Hardware Store, moving it from a Columbia Avenue location to 177 East 154th Street.

Mrs. Vance died in March 1911 and Mr. Vance in September 1935.

## WILLIAM H. DAY

William H. Day, having been hired by a wholesale plumbing concern in Chicago to install sewers and water mains in Harvey, arrived here in 1890 with his wife and three sons, Stephen, William G. and Harold.

Establishing their residence on Turlington Avenue between 154th and 155th Streets, the senior Day and Stephen opened a plumbing shop on the west side of Columbia Avenue between 154th and 155th Streets.

Almost immediately they contracted to build a three story business structure (the Day block) on 154th Street east of Columbia Avenue where the South Suburban Safeway Lines depot now stands. The Days used the west side of the first floor for their plumbing shop. Another portion of the structure housed the mortuary of William E. Kerr and the second floor was divided into apartments. The third floor was a spacious meeting hall, used by the Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges — the latter lodge having been named in honor of Mr. Day. It remains so named even today.

After installing much of the plumbing in the structures being built in anticipation of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, Mr. Day died during the exposition in 1893. His wife did not succumb until 1917.

## CHARLES S. ARMINGTON

Born in Burns, Wisconsin, Charles S. Armington migrated to Vermillion, South Dakota, where he is said to have taught in the "first small schoolhouse" in the state.

He moved later to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he learned the plumbing trade and then, in 1899, he came to Harvey where he established a plumbing business that continues to flourish under the ownership of his son, Paul. His first place of business was on Center Avenue near 154th Street, his next at the northwest corner of the same intersection. Later he purchased and moved the business to its present location at 15339 Center Avenue.

After 42 years as a Harvey businessman he died at Ingalls Memorial hospital following an operation in November, 1941.

Another son, Henry, is a resident of San Diego, California.

## JOHN D. McLARTY

A pioneer resident of Harvey was John D. McLarty who came from Michigan in 1893 to attend the Columbian Exposition and remained here for 66 years until his death in May 1959 when he was 91 years old. Lucy Gardiner also came to the Exposition and was working at Mrs. Millison's boarding house when she met John McLarty. They were married in 1898, and became the parents of six children, four of whom are still living. They are Alfred of Urbana, Illinois; Helen of Harvey; Edith McLarty Halverson of Glenview, Illinois; and John of East Lansing, Michigan.

Mrs. McLarty died in 1915 and "Dad", as he was affectionately called, saw that his family had college educations although he worked many days and nights at the Buda Company to make it possible. McLarty's corner store at Myrtle Avenue and 154th Street will be remembered by many older citizens as the place they bought ice cream and penny candy when they were children. Philosophy and good advice were offered free of charge.

Mr. McLarty had a life long interest in civic affairs. As a young man he served as an alderman (1907-1909), member of the Board of Education of District 147 and later as a member of the Calumet Union Drainage District board for many years.

His real contribution to Harvey was not as an official but simply as a good citizen, who was always willing to work on committees or in political campaigns, or promoting the drive to get a high school for Harvey. He worked diligently on bond issues to improve the schools, was active as a member of the P.T.A. of the Whittier school, the Odd Fellows and the First Methodist Church.

## CLARK W. RANGER

Born in Chesterfield, Ohio, Clark W. Ranger became a resident of the State of Michigan where he taught school for several years before coming to Harvey in 1891.

In Harvey he became prominent in the building field and a partner of Thomas Hobson. The firm built many of the community's finer structures, including Thornton Township High School. It also served as general contractor for schools in Homewood and Chicago Heights and many of the area's most attractive residences.

Active civically, Mr. Ranger served two terms as Harvey's mayor, from 1897 to 1899, and again from 1903 to 1904.

## JAMES B. ELLIS

Born October 16, 1876 in Metamora, Illinois, James B. Ellis came to Harvey with his parents in 1890. Upon reaching adulthood, he became widely known throughout the south suburban area. An accomplished musician, he played the cornet with some outstanding orchestras.

Entering the political field he served for 24 years as clerk for Thornton Township, a career that was interrupted by his death on March 25, 1933. A veteran of the Spanish-American War, he served for a period in Cuba.

He was elected as a delegate to the Republican National Convention in Chicago in 1932.

## GEORGE MONCKTON

The family of George and Ellen Monckton, which included four daughters, Anna, Ellen, Mary and Jennie, arrived in Harvey in 1890 from Grinnell, Iowa.

Mr. Monckton went to work first for the Craver Steel Company and later for the Austin Company. Their residence was in the "north flats" on Columbia Avenue (now Broadway).

The Monckton family played an extremely active role in the life of the community. Mr. Monckton was elected to public office in the community more times than any other individual in history.

Named an alderman for the first time on May 1, 1898, he was re-elected in 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1911 and 1913. Thus he served 11 terms in public office.

The family also played an active part in the religious life of the community and they contributed much of the effort that resulted in the founding of the Ascension parish in Harvey.

## MR. A. WAIT WERNER

A leading furniture dealer of Harvey's early days and extending into the 1920's was A. Wait Werner. A Virginian by birth he left that state at the age of five and his background has been lost in the passing of time. However, he established himself in the furniture business in Harvey in 1896, coming here from Chicago Heights where he conducted a similar business. Much of the furniture which graced the homes of Harvey's early residents was purchased from Mr. Werner.

## WILLIAM L. VOSS, SR.

An arrival in Harvey in 1895, William L. Voss, Sr. has been hailed by his biographers as "one of the city's outstanding men."

As a young man of 26 he went to work for the Whiting Foundry and Equipment Company upon his arrival here, and shortly thereafter was promoted to general foreman of the foundry and machine shop.

Walter Haines, who had served his apprenticeship at the Whiting with Bill Voss, recalls that the latter "taught many of the community's young men to become expert mechanics."

After long years of service with Whiting he joined the staff at Calumet Engineering Works which was later to become Allied Steel Casting Co.

But Bill Voss really came into his own as owner of a grocery store, a business he piloted for more than 30 years during which he is credited with "never having refused credit to anyone, even throughout periods of depression."

Mr. Voss did not restrict himself to his business and beginning in 1910 he began a career as one of the leading government officials in both Thornton township and the City of Harvey. It was in that year he was elected township assessor. Four years before he had been elected as a member of the board of education of Grade School District 152 and it was upon his insistence that the board purchased the plot of ground upon which the Whittier school of today stands.

On the city level, Mr. Voss became Commissioner of Public Improvements when Matt Stobbs was elected Mayor. His colleagues on the council were J. Clyde Ellis, George Mahan and Harry Foltz. In 1924 Mr. Stobbs was re-elected along with Mr. Voss, Fred Fowler, Harry Foltz and Walter Haines, who were to become widely known as the "Four Horsemen."

History reveals that the City's water was then supplied by a public utility company and that new homes found it difficult to obtain water because the supply came from two small wells at 148th Street and Paulina Avenue on the site now occupied by the city's water reservoir and pumping station.

Under the succeeding administration of George H. Gibson relief of the small supply was negotiated, but it required the assistance of the Hon. Frederick R. DeYoung, who introduced into the Illinois Legislature a bill which would permit the City of Chicago to supply water to communities outside the jurisdiction of the Chicago Sanitary District.

In the wake of this development, Bill Voss proposed to the council that the city purchase the water works from a public utility company. After long discussion and many public meetings, the purchase was consummated and paid for by special assessment. Mains were extended to all areas of the community and the basis for the fine water system of today was formed.

Bill Voss was a charter member of the Harvey Elks Lodge 1242 and as exalted ruler serving with Trustees Elmer Flewelling and Edward Adams, the present site of the Elks home was purchased.

No longer a member of the city council, Mr. Voss nevertheless continued to work for the government serving as city treasurer for two terms, 1927-1935, under the administration of Frank W. Bruggemann. Later he served on the Cook County Zoning Board and his public life neared its close when he was named by the Thornton Township board of education to serve as inspector when the new Thornton High gymnasium was erected in 1950.

Mr. Voss spent his declining years at the home of his sister, Mrs. William Woodward in Latonia, Ohio and he died in that city on March 24, 1960.

## JAMES A. BASTAR

Another of the city's pioneers whose name was closely associated with the business life of the community throughout the years was James A. Bastar, who arrived here on September 9, 1901 and immediately opened a jewelry store several doors east of what is known as the Security building, now occupied by the Harvey Federal Savings and Loan Association.

Four years later Mr. Bastar moved his shop to the building at the northeast corner of 154th Street and Center Avenue, now occupied by Breeden's Gift Shop.

In 1911 the shop was moved to 171 East 154th Street, where the successful business is still being carried on by Mr. Bastar's descendants.

During Mr. Bastar's later life active management of the business was undertaken by a son, Edward, and a son-in-law, George Tesar, the latter now being the active head of the business in conjunction with Miss Alice Bastar, daughter of the founder, John Bastar, the son of Edward, and George Tesar, Jr.

In his memoirs Mr. Bastar recalls the inconveniences of the day, most disturbing being the lack of water supply.

"There was no water line to our home at 157th Street and Myrtle Avenue so it was necessary for us to carry water from Vine Avenue."

Mr. Bastar records the "big flood" which engulfed the town in the Spring of 1902. "The street was knee high in dirty liquid and one of the Lau boys was running a ferry boat across 154th Street. There was no business that day."

"Rents in those days were low," Mr. Bastar said, "and I paid \$7.50 per month for my first store. The Stevenson Building (southwest corner of 154th Street and Center Avenue) was up for rent for \$15 per month."

## WILLIAM B. SOENKSEN

Another of the second (actually the third) generation retail stores in the Harvey of today is the Eagle Department Store located at 181 East 154th Street.

The store was founded on November 1, 1900 by William B. Soenksen who came to Harvey from Chicago after an unusually eventful life.

Born in Flensburg, Germany on August 22, 1861, he came to the United States at the age of 21 after having served in the German Army. It was in his native country that he learned the dry goods business which he and his descendants were to follow for more than 60 years.

An apprenticeship in Germany was followed by two years as a clerk in a Chicago store, after which he toured the Western part of the country as a representative for a wholesale house. Eventually, he opened a department store with a partner, later establishing his own business, before his final move to Harvey where his store was acclaimed as "the community's largest mercantile establishment."

Records of those days reveal that "Mr. Soenksen is evidently a self-made man and he has proven beyond doubt that a large department store pays in Harvey, close as it is to the center of things. He has probably done more than any other man to induce farmers of the area to make Harvey their trading post."

Active management of the Eagle Store eventually was assumed by his son Paul, who preserved its status as one of the city's most successful retail enterprises until today. Although Paul still remains active in the operation actual management is vested now in his son, William.

## WILLIAM H. MILLER

Many men are conceded to have made tremendous impact on the City of Harvey during its formative years, but none is credited with a more important contribution to the city's perpetuity than William H. Miller, founder of its first financial institution.

Moving west from his native New York State, William Miller settled in the city of Aurora in 1842, a youthful member of a family of hardy pioneers. This youth was destined to become "one of the leading men of affairs in Harvey."

After five months here he founded the Bank of Harvey, destined to close during the tremendous depression of the early 1930's, not because of the insolvency but because of the impossibility of converting assets into cash. Depositors are reported to have later received "100 cents on the dollar."

Among other civic activities Mr. Miller served as City Treasurer, also as president of the Thornton Township Board of Education (1898-1912). As a school board member he is credited with "having done more than any other single man for the successful financing of the high school and elevating it to its present status as one of Cook County's finest."

"I am proud," Mr. Miller told a writer of the early days, "of the business I have built and what little I have done to establish the high school. I intend to remain in Harvey the rest of my life."

## S. B. McELDOWNEY

Reportedly one of the better known residents in the city's early days was S. B. McEldowney, an industrialist, who was born in the area which is now Chicago Heights, where his family settled in 1832.

Owner of a common school education, his first occupation was that of traveling representative for a dry goods company.

In 1893 he and a brother bought the Harvey Boiler Works at 157th and Halsted from its founder, Jonathan Matthews. Shortly thereafter a reorganization paved the way for expansion of the company's activities and it was renamed the Great Northern Construction Company. Manufacture of boilers was discontinued and the firm devoted its activity to the construction of steel girders, grain elevators and kindred products.

## WILLIAM NICHOLSON

William Nicholson became a resident of Harvey in 1893 after spending his early years in New York state. Educated at Troy, N. Y. University, he spent 15 years in the hardware business in Elwood, Illinois. As a Harveyite he purchased an established flour and feed business here, built his own home and became a leading member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church.

## S. A. CARPENTER

An arrival here in 1892 S. A. Carpenter is recorded as having "invested all his savings in a shop where he followed the professions of optician and jeweler. He studied at Dunham Medical School and North Illinois Optical College, specializing in eye, ear and nose work.

## THOMAS McFARLANE

"Mature judgment and conscientiousness" are reported as the qualities possessed by Thomas McFarlane, an arrival in Harvey from Iowa City, Iowa, on New Year's Day in 1891.

A native of the State of Rhode Island, he was of Scottish ancestry which probably provided the background for his activity in the cattle business.

In Iowa he engaged in farming and the breeding of Angus cattle. Seeing the tremendous possibilities of the breed, his studies qualified him as an authority and he became national secretary of the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association. It was in this role that he came to Harvey which became the national headquarters of the association.

Biographers of the time report him as the editor of 11 out of 12 herd books published by that association.

Obviously well-off financially, Mr. Farlane erected one of the city's finest residences of the era at 15440 Turlington Avenue, now owned and occupied by Sam R. Ruble. It became an item of interest and "all comers were invited to view its elegance."

An intelligent, learned man, his counsel was sought on many community problems and in 1892 he was elected president of the young village. Although he served for only one year, it was replete with action and accomplishment. Plans were formulated which culminated in the installation of "an outlet sewer of brick to replace a decayed wooden one." His "energetic examination of the city water system resulted in many improvements both in the quality of the water and the manner of distributing it."

Although Mr. McFarlane had endeared himself to his townsmen because of his intelligence and ability he "persistently declined election to any public office after his term as president. Yet he remained active as an advisor and was consulted in every proposition that gave the community breadth and permanence."

## H. H. MYNARD

At the age of eight, Mr. H. H. Mynard moved to Harvey with his family from Crete, Illinois in 1891. A farmer in his youth he later turned to the real estate business and he became one of young Harvey's most successful dealers.

His small frame office at the southwest corner of 154th Street and Turlington Avenue stood for many years and in its early years was referred to as "handsomely fitted."

## V. C. LENOX

Coming to Harvey in 1892, V. C. Lenox purchased an interest in the coal firm of Hoag and Webber, assuming the Hoag share of the enterprise. A native of Ohio, he earned the rank of sergeant major for bravery in action during the Civil War.

He became the sole owner of the coal business and changed its name to Harvey Coal Co.

## WILLIAM J. McCORKINDALE

Born in the electrical business, his father having been chief engineer for the Edison Company in New Orleans, Louisiana, William J. McCorkindale came to Harvey in 1892 as a cashier for the Harvey Steel Car Company at 157th and Halsted Streets.

After a short time with the steel car firm he was transferred to the office of the Calumet Lighting Co. by Turlington W. Harvey.

In addition to his business activity, he became a public figure as a trustee of the Thornton Township school system, as the Thornton Township clerk for two terms, and as a leading member of St. Clement's Episcopal Church.

## A. D. HEINDEL

A native of Wisconsin, Mr. A. D. Heindel conducted a grocery business in Warren, Illinois until his arrival in Harvey in the Spring of 1893.

He pursued the same vocation here, establishing a store, first at 15412 Columbia Avenue (Broadway), later at the southeast corner of 153rd Street and Center Avenue. His will be remembered by many of the middle-aged of the present era as the shop where students at the old Cary school, one-half block west, purchased their daily allotment of "penny" candy. The building he occupied still stands, remodeled and divided into apartments.

Historians hailed him as an "exemplification of what a man can do who thoroughly understands his business." He was a member of several "secret" societies and served as treasurer of the Harvey Businessmen's Club for two years.

## WILLIAM BUEHLER

Born in Germany, William Buehler came to the United States at an early age, learned the bakery business as an apprentice in New York City, and engaged in that business there until his arrival in Harvey in 1894.

Opening a bakery business in the Ott Building at 15406 Columbia Ave. he later bought a building on 154th Street near Loomis Avenue which he occupied for many years. His wife, too, as well as his sons, William and Joseph, were active in the business until the mid-1920's.

## FRED A. AND FRANK T. BRALEY

Born in Vermont, Fred A. Braley arrived in Harvey in 1892, promptly entering the real estate business. Later he formed a partnership with George Bosworth, in the grocery business, in the building just east of the city hall. For seven years the business flourished and during the period Mr. Braley found time to serve his townsmen as a member of the Thornton Township High School Board of Education for a term and as Mayor of the community in 1898-1890. He was the owner of extensive real estate, recorded as "improved" at that time.

A brother, Frank, bought out Fred's interest in the grocery firm and became a partner of Mr. Bosworth. Frank was a later arrival in the community than was his brother, coming here in 1896 after a period of residence in Iowa.

## A. WAIT

Harvey appeared, in its early days to be well supplied with butchers and A. Wait was a part of that group which plied the trade here.

## JAMES PETTIGREW

A native of Ayrshire, Scotland, James Pettigrew, an iron moulder, came to Harvey in 1890 from the State of Iowa to where he had migrated from his native land at the age of 27. It was in the state of the tall corn that he served his apprenticeship and where he remained for nine years.

An astute businessman as well as an accomplished tradesman, Mr. Pettigrew founded the Enterprise Foundry, located at 157th and Halsted Streets. From a modest start that saw his monthly gross earnings about \$400 his business grew and the biographers of the early 1900's record that in just a few years that gross had increased to more than \$8,000 monthly.

"Mr. Pettigrew's career in Harvey shows that 'opportunity' did not cease to exist somewhere in the last century, but in spite of the trusts, in spite of sharp competition, a hustling, energetic, tactful man who knows his business thoroughly is bound to make it win," a sage of yesteryear recalls in describing Mr. Pettigrew.

In addition to his business activities, Mr. Pettigrew was active in the political field and served three terms in the early 1900's as assessor of Thornton Township and for three years as president of the District 152 Board of Education.

## GEORGE F. BOSWORTH

George F. Bosworth was an arrival in Harvey in 1891 and entered the grocery business with Mr. Braley, whose biography precedes. He had previously engaged in the same business in Seneca and Ottawa, Illinois. Upon his arrival here he worked as a grocery clerk, soon after forming the Braley-Bosworth partnership.

Born in New York State he came to Harvey in March, 1891 and became a dealer in meats. A civic minded individual he served as an alderman of the second ward in 1896-97 and was president of the Harvey Businessmen's Club for two years.

## THOMAS J. PHILLIPS

A native of Arthur, Ontario, Canada, Thomas J. Phillips came to Harvey

in 1907 with his wife and sons, L. Arthur and Howard B. The family lived for many years at 15419 Loomis Avenue.

Active in the Presbyterian church, he served as an elder and, as one of a committee of two, he helped solidify the plans for combining the Presbyterian and the First Congregational to form what is now the Federated church.

Mr. Phillips, who was employed by the Austin Manufacturing Company until his retirement, died in March 1930 and Mrs. Phillips in May 1948.

One son, L. Arthur, was a pharmacist by profession and worked for Harvey's first drug store, Oliver's for many years, later taking charge of the pharmacy at Ingalls Memorial hospital, after spending a period between in the insurance business. He died in 1955.

The other son, Howard, was widely acclaimed throughout the Chicago metropolitan area as a vocalist and choir director, charges he assumed at a number of churches, including the Presbyterian, and later the Federated. He still resides in the family's Loomis Avenue residence.

Mrs. Phillips is the former Ruth Vance.

## WILLIAM E. McVEY

Dr. William E. McVey, one of the most widely known and respected personalities in the educational and political areas of Harvey, was born on December 13, 1885 in Clinton County, Ohio. He came to Harvey to assume the superintendency of Thornton Township High School in 1920, a position he held until 1947 when he resigned to accept a position as personnel manager for a cosmetics firm.

Education being his major interest in life he returned to that profession to become a professor at Roosevelt College in Chicago, transferring later to DePaul University as a professor of education.

During Mr. McVey's tenure at Thornton high, which began after he had served first in the Philippine Islands and then as a member of the faculty at Ohio State University in Columbus, he became recognized as one of the nation's leading educators. He was awarded his bachelor's degree by Ohio university in 1916 when he was valedictorian of his class. The University of Chicago awarded his master's and doctor's degrees.

During his 27 years at Thornton the institution grew from 400 students to 4,000. In 1927 he was instrumental in founding Thornton Junior College. From a student body of 60 for the first year, it had grown to 550 at the time of his death on August 10, 1958.

In 1950, Dr. McVey once more left the educational field and because close friends sensed in him the qualities of leadership and knew his wide popularity, he was prevailed upon to enter the political field in which he was to become eminently successful.

He was first presented to the electorate as Republican candidate for township assessor in 1950. Elected, he served only for a year when he was prevailed upon once again by friends to seek higher office. Resigning his township office, he entered the campaign for United States Representative in 1951 and in November of that year he defeated the Democratic incumbent, James V. Buckley for Congressman from the Fourth Congressional District.

Applying the same principles to politics that he had to the educational profession, Dr. McVey was re-elected to the United States Congress for three successive terms, only death cutting short his career.

As he entered his first national campaign, he was quoted as saying, "My goal as an educator was to help the youth of America achieve for themselves

a fuller, freer and a richer life. This will be my goal as your Congressman."

Those who pressed for him to seek the office and who successfully guided his campaigns recognized Dr. McVey as a man with unlimited respect for those he represented.

"He was a man of vision and sound thinking and believes our country's first obligation is to its youth," they said of him.

As a Congressman he fought deficit spending by the Federal government. He expressed concern over what he termed the "drift toward socialism," and he pledged himself to espouse the cause of a sound foreign policy in the worldwide complications that became characteristic of the era. He spoke often on the protection of individual liberty, the right to work and save and to achieve security through individual effort. With full knowledge of the ravages of three great wars that transpired during his lifetime, he dedicated himself to helping achieve a lasting peace.

Although he did not seek them, honors that came to him were innumerable. His active part in civic life came as a natural development of his love for people. He was active in the Harvey Memorial YMCA from its formation and served as chairman of its Executive Committee in 1944. He became chairman of its Board of Directors in 1949 and upon the expiration of his term he was voted a lifetime honorary membership.

Dr. McVey served as a president of the Harvey Rotary International Club and was voted an honorary life membership. He was a member of and an active worker for the American Red Cross, the Community Chest, the Veterans Information center and the Harvey Association of Commerce and Industry. In addition, he served on the board of directors of each of those groups for varying lengths of time.

In attendance at his funeral services in Harvey on April 13 were many of his colleagues in the educational field, and those in the United States Congress as well as hundreds of his former students, many of whom he saw rise to responsible positions in the business, educational and political fields.

### JAMES L. BRODERICK, SR.

Born in LaSalle County, Illinois in August, 1857, James L. Broderick, Sr., spent his early years as a farmer. Later he toured the Middlewest by wagon, selling groceries and dry goods for a mail order house.

In May, 1898 he brought his wife and family of nine children to Harvey and was employed by the Harvey Transit Company. He was to become, however, a "jack-of-all-trades" and successively he became a worker for the Whiting Corporation, a self-employed tavern keeper, an employee of George M. Clarke Company.

Intensely interested in politics he became a Clerk for Judge Henry Horner in Probate Court and remained in that position when Judge Horner became Governor of Illinois. His last employment in the political field was as a clerk in the Cook County Clerk's office. He is reported to have been one of the original corps of Harvey Democrats along with Jerry O'Rourke, Henry Ansorg and Paul Dratz.

Mr. Broderick retired at 74 in 1931 and died at 82 in June, 1939.

A son, James Jr., and a grandson, James III, are members of the Broderick and Kane Real Estate firm along with Robert Kane and have been the agents for many recent and large real estate transactions.

## LUCIEN M. DAVIDSON

Born on September 3, 1846 in Sewosa, Michigan, Lucien M. Davidson lived successively in Coldwater, Michigan, Michigan City, Indiana, and Chicago, Illinois before arriving in Harvey in 1891, where he made his home until his death at 84 on June 10, 1931.

Mr. Davidson did much of the early work of laying out and grading the first streets, as well as planting the first trees and acquitting other duties for Turlington W. Harvey. Later, he owned and operated a livery stable on 153rd Street between Columbia Avenue and Main Street.

## CHARLES L. (CHICK) DAVIDSON

Charles Davidson, son of Lucien, was born in Hillside, Michigan, on September 12, 1867. With his father, he worked on the city's early streets and later became associated with his father in the livery business. He also served as a city fireman from 1897 through 1901 and as a city policeman for an unknown period.

A daughter, Ruth (Mrs. E. F. Delano) was the second baby born in Harvey.

## JULIAN VINCENT

Julian Vincent, the city's first blacksmith, was born in Canada in 1860 and when eight years old came to the United States with his parents.

Coming to Harvey in 1892, Mr. Vincent established a blacksmith and wagon business on the north side of 153rd Street between Columbia Avenue and Main Street and he continued in this business until just prior to his death on December 20, 1928.

Early documents record that Mr. Vincent was a master craftsman belonging to the "old order of blacksmiths", a tradesman who could build a carriage from the fashioning of the wheels themselves, through the construction of the body, upholstering and striping, including the iron work, all hand-crafted.

A son, Raymond, still a resident of Harvey and recently retired from Bliss and Laughlin, Inc., recalls that the Davidson livery across the street from his father's blacksmith shop, was often a scene of great excitement.

"The Schultz Baking Company," he says, "kept their wagon and a team of mules at Davidson's and each month when the mules were shoed, it formed one of the city's spectacles, because of the mean temperament possessed by the animals. The resultant show always commanded a big audience."

As a youth, Ray recalls, he remembers some of the weekly spectators as Sandy Brown, Peter Beck, Dan Bradley, William E. Kerr, Jim Bates, Lonnie Kraay, Jim Pettigrew, Henry Becker and Charles Applegate.

"All," he says, "sat on old nail kegs, waiting for my dad and brother, the late Fred who served for many years as a city policeman, to put the shoes on the mules."

## GEORGE H. GIBSON

Few in the history of Harvey have served their community with greater distinction or left a more lasting impression on the community than George H. Gibson.

A native of Peoria, Illinois, he came to Harvey in 1901 and from that point until his death on July 22, 1955 he made innumerable contributions to his adopted community. A public servant of scrupulous honesty, a man of vision

dedicated to the city's industrial, educational and moral improvement, he was sagacious, friendly and a talented businessman.

"I found Harvey a cordial, friendly place, a good city in which to live; enjoying the advantages of proximity to Chicago, our large neighbor to the north, but yet with the coziness and friendships of a small community," he wrote when the city observed its 50th anniversary in 1940.

Upon his arrival here he assumed the presidency of the E. A. Brayn Company, manufacturers of tanks and structural equipment.

Elected as mayor when the commissioner form of government was adopted in 1913, he served until 1919. His accomplishments during that tenure will be found in detail in the section on government in this history.

Mr. Gibson was one of the founders of the First National Bank in Harvey in 1937 when he was elected chairman of the board of directors. He served continuously as chairman until he died.

Elected to the Thornton Township High School Board of Education in 1912, he was re-elected for 13 consecutive terms before his retirement in 1951. For the last four years as a member of that board he served as its president.

Records indicate that the high school grew from 15 members of the faculty to 135, and the student body from 350 to more than 3,000, during his years on the board.

## WILLIAM E. KERR

Born at Kerr's Corner, Ohio, on December 27, 1860 to William and Sarah, William E. Kerr came to Harvey in 1889, early documents revealing that he was the second man to locate in the city.

As a young man he left Ohio and went to South Dakota where he became a buffalo hunter supplying meat to the United States Army for their troops at Fort Pierre.

He was married at Pierre, South Dakota to Addie E. Boughton, brought his bride of four years to Harvey where he was to play an important role in the community's early civic life.

Entering first the coal and lumber business he later became the community's first undertaker, establishing a business that continues to flourish and is recognized as one of the outstanding mortuaries in the South Suburban area. The firm, still conducted by William Kerr's descendents, recently underwent a building program that added to the community one of its outstanding structures at 26 West 154th Street.

Mrs. Frank Bruggemann, daughter of Mr. Kerr, Verne V. Vedder and Norma Bruggemann, grandchildren, still conduct the business, Harvey's oldest in the point of continuous operation, since the death of Frank W. Bruggemann, a son-in-law, who died when he was serving as mayor in 1942.

Mr. Kerr compiled an enviable record of service to the community prior to his death in 1931. He was elected mayor in 1905 when the office carried a term of only a single year. In 1906 he was an opponent of E. N. Flewelling for mayor. Mr. Flewelling won by two votes and Mr. Kerr contested the election. His protest ended eventually in the Illinois Supreme Court which found three defective votes in a west side precinct. When they were thrown out Mr. Kerr was the victor by one vote. Mr. Kerr became mayor again on an acting basis in 1908 serving out the year's term of his predecessor.

Early documents refer to Mr. Kerr as "a born organizer and leader who has occupied many positions of honor and trust."

He served as president of the Harvey drainage board from 1899 to 1903,

## ALBERT MYRON LAMBERT, SR.

Perhaps no individual has cast a greater influence over a greater number of years in the affairs of the City of Harvey than did Albert Myron Lambert, Sr., who came here as an ambitious young newspaper man and remained as publisher of the Harvey Tribune until his death on April 9, 1936 at the age of 64.

Born in Iowa on February 2, 1862, Mr. Lambert was to be indoctrinated as a newspaperman at an early age because his father, John Y. Lambert, was the publisher of the State of Nebraska's first newspaper.

In the early 1890's father and son became associates in publishing the Jacksonville, Illinois Star.

Mr. Lambert came here to first become an employee of the old Tribune-Citizen and then its owner. He founded a business that has survived throughout the years and has become, perhaps, one of the most potent influences in the city's development.

After his death in 1936 his position was assumed by his eldest son, A. M. Lambert, Jr., who is still actively engaged in the newspaper's affairs although the actual management of the firm is now vested in his son Charles.

But to understand the development of the Harvey Tribune under the leadership of Mr. Lambert there is certain historically-important background material that should be recorded.

Harvey's first newspaper was the "Headlight" owned by Turlington W. Harvey and published as a daily newspaper by Frank Cross. The plant was located between Park and Main Streets near the Grand Trunk railroad and the paper was published there until its purchase in 1895 by Alec Majors and Frank Just who moved operations to 154th Street and changed the name of the publication to the "Harvey Tribune."

Another newspaper, The Harvey Citizen, was being published by Levi and Jennie Beers who were later joined by Lucy Page Gaston who became internationally known as a reformer. Together these three fought bitterly to prevent the encroachment of saloons in this temperance community, and to fight the use of cigarettes for which Miss Gaston coined the name "coffin nails."

The Majors and Just partnership bought out the Citizen and functioned during the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. In 1896 Just sold his interest to Earl Lennox, who had been employed by the firm as a foreman in the commercial printing department and whose father operated a coal business here.

A. M. Lambert, Sr., arrived in the community with his wife, Dora, in 1902 to become foreman of the Tribune-Citizen.

About two years later Mr. Lambert bought the publication and immediately dropped Citizen from its masthead. It has since been known as the Harvey Tribune.

For many years Mr. Lambert filled the dual role of publisher-editor. He was militant in exposing questionable motives of some of his contemporaries, was a major influence in all elections.

He was one of the organizers of the Harvey Civic Club, the Chamber of Commerce of its day, and served as its president and secretary.

The trying times of the depression of the early 1930's found him struggling both journalistically and physically to maintain the morale of the panic-stricken community. He was one of three trustees who administered the bank script program, the medium of exchange that substituted for currency during the grave period. He also served until his death as a member of the Bank of Harvey Depositors' Committee.

Mr. Lambert was one of the founders of the Harvey Building and Loan Association in 1911 and served it in several official capacities.

During World War I he served as a lieutenant in the southern part of Cook County for the United States Secret Service and was a tireless worker in behalf of Liberty Loan fund campaigns.

Mr. Lambert was an advocate of clean streams and he fought for many years the plan which saw the installation of Burns' Ditch near Gary, Indiana. As he predicted this project transformed the Calumet River, one of Harvey's most precious assets, into the sluggish, polluted stream that it is today.

During the years the Tribune's facilities have moved periodically — from 15240 Broadway to 15337 Center Avenue, to 143 East 154th Street, to 150 East 154th Street, and finally to its present location, 15330 Center Avenue.

There have been several comparatively recent changes in the Tribune's operations, most significant being that which resulted in the newspaper being published twice weekly, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. In 1961 the Tuesday edition was discontinued in favor of a Sunday edition.

## FREDERIC R. DE YOUNG

Frederic R. De Young was born on September 12, 1875 at 359 West Fifteenth Street, near Blue Island Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. When he was five years old his parents moved to Roseland on the south side of Chicago. A few years later they moved to South Holland.

In 1887 the De Youngs moved back to the west side of Chicago. Judge De Young then left school and went to work for a jeweler on the west side at a salary of \$2 a week. His employer entrusted money and valuable jewelry to his care, and he often carried such valuables to the loop by streetcar. Later he worked as a water boy for sewer contractors. In 1890 his family returned to South Holland, and at that time, Judge De Young secured employment with the Pullman Company as errand boy and timekeeper at a salary of \$45 a month. In 1891 he was offered an increase of \$15 a month if he would remain with Pullman, but he decided to continue his education and entered the Bryant and Stratton Business College. In 1892 his father sent him to Europe.

In 1893 he entered Valparaiso University, graduating therefrom in 1895 with a B.S. degree. He next entered Northwestern University School of Law, and graduated from that institution in 1897 with an LL.D. degree.

While attending Valparaiso University, he met Miriam Cornell of Boone Grove, Indiana. In 1901, on the occasion of his twenty-sixth birthday, he married her, and thereafter they resided at 50 East 155th Street, Harvey, Illinois until 1925 when Judge De Young and his family moved to the Hyde Park area of Chicago.

Judge De Young's parents were Mr. and Mrs. Peter De Young, his father having been a Justice of the Peace of Thornton Township for a number of years. Judge De Young had three sisters, two of whom pre-deceased him. His other sister, Kathryn De Young, still resides in South Holland.

Judge and Mrs. De Young had two children, a daughter, Ruth, formerly Women's Editor of the Chicago Tribune, and at the time of her death in 1953 the wife of Herbert V. Kohler, now a practicing attorney in Chicago, and a member of the firm of Miller, Gorham, Wescott and Adams.

Judge De Young was named City Attorney for the City of Harvey in 1907 and was re-named to two additional terms ending that service in 1919. In 1914 he was elected a member of the Illinois General Assembly from the Seventh Senatorial District and re-elected in 1916. In 1918 he was the Re-

publican nominee for the Judge of Probate Court of Cook County, being defeated in the election by the incumbent, Judge Henry Horner. Both Judge De Young and Judge Horner, however, were later elevated to the highest State offices in the judicial and executive departments, respectively.

In 1921 he was appointed Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County by Governor Frank O. Lowden, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge John P. McGoorty. In 1922 he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention from the Seventh Senatorial District. In the same year, he was elected a Justice of the Supreme Court to fill one of the places created by the new constitution. The election was of no effect because the constitution failed of adoption by the voters. On November 6, 1923, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of Cook County and served in that capacity until his election to the Supreme Court of Illinois on June 2, 1924.

On October 11, 1928, when Judge De Young was Chief Justice, his son, Herbert, was admitted to practice. It was the first time in the history of the Supreme Court that a son of a sitting justice had been admitted to practice when the father was Chief Justice.

In June 1933 at the conclusion of his first term, he was re-elected to the Supreme Court for another nine-year term, receiving the endorsement of both major political parties.

While residing in Harvey, Justice De Young maintained for a number of years a law office at his residence, in addition to his loop law office. He later had an office on certain evenings of the week, in the First National Bank of Harvey, of which he was president for some period of time, before his judicial service. Since he commuted to the Loop, he was well-known to many of the Illinois Central conductors and trainmen in the days before electrification. Judge De Young took an active part in the civic and community life of Harvey during his residence.

He died in Chicago on November 16, 1934.

During his tenure as city attorney, then throughout his term as a member of the Illinois House of Representatives, Mr. De Young demonstrated his desire to improve the community he adopted as his home.

The extent of these contributions will be found elsewhere in this history.

## ARTHUR E. TURNGREN

One of Harvey's outstanding public servants, Arthur E. Turngren was brought to the community in 1891 by his parents, Rienhold and Louise, at the age of two, from the Englewood district in Chicago where they had migrated from Sweden and where they were married.

Arthur went to work for the Buda Company as a steam hammer operator at the age of 14, making \$1.25 per day.

In 1906 he entered the employ of the Reliable Stove Company, a division of the American Stove Company, where he arose to become warehouse supervisor and traffic manager until 1945 when the company moved its operations to St. Louis and Mr. Turngren retired.

Thereafter he operated his own paint and appliance store in Harvey for 10 years.

Married to the former Helen C. Hesser of Chicago on November 11, 1909, the Turngrens became the parents of three sons and three daughters. One son, Harold, died in 1950. They have 11 grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Mr. Turngren has maintained throughout his life an active interest in civic affairs and his townsmen expressed confidence in his ability to the

extent that they elected him to public office for 24 consecutive years. He served eight years as Commissioner of Public Health and Safety before ascending to the mayoralty, an office to which he was re-elected three times. No other person in Harvey history is able to match Mr. Turngren's length of public service.

Widely known throughout the State of Illinois, Mr. Turngren was honored by municipal authorities when he was named president of the Illinois Municipal league, in which almost every community in the state has membership. Prior to serving as president, he was a member of its executive committee from 1952 to 1959.

The family residence at 15627 Vine Avenue was built by the Turngrens in 1924.

Mr. Turngren's record as mayor is recorded under the chapter of government in this history.

Editor's Note: Mr. Turngren died on December 3, just as this history was going to press.

## JOHN CARNEY

John Carney, his wife and their two children, Dorothy and Edward, arrived in Harvey in 1890 and subsequently built two large houses in West Harvey, one on Winchester Avenue between 147th and 148th Streets and the other on Lincoln Avenue between 147th and 148th Streets. Significantly, both houses are still standing and occupied.

Dorothy Carney became the bride in 1893 of Michael Ryan who had come to Harvey the year before from Urbana, Ohio.

Mr. Ryan was to become one of the area's most talented and widely known athletes as a semi-professional and professional baseball player. Giving up his career in baseball he worked thereafter for many years for the Rock Island Railroad.

Five of the seven Ryan children survive, all of them living in the Chicago area. Seven grandchildren and seven great grandchildren represent the generations which followed.

Mr. Ryan died on May 14, 1941 and Mrs. Ryan on August 5, 1950.

On the male side of the Carney family, Edward Carney and Miss Anna Trottner, who came to Harvey in 1900 with her parents from St. Louis, were married. Mrs. Carney and a son, Edward, are still residents here.

## HENRY J. STEIN

A native of LaSalle, Ill., Henry J. Stein arrived in Harvey in 1889, left the same year and returned again as a permanent resident in 1906.

Active civically throughout his long residency, Mr. Stein has been prominent in the affairs of the Ascension Church and of Garcia Moreno Council, Knights of Columbus. He has also been active in the Harvey Moose Lodge and the Ascension Holy Name Society. Interested in politics he served for 40 years as a Democratic precinct captain in the days when such officials were elected by the people.

Mr. Stein has been a most avid worker in compiling background material for this city history and has spent many hours in consulting with pioneers and with officers of numerous civic organizations. His contributions to the finished product have been invaluable.

## LOUIS BOUDREAU

Perhaps no person, past or present, has brought more widespread recognition to the City of Harvey than Louis Boudreau, an outstanding figure in the field of sports almost from his days as a boy at the Whittier grade school.

Lou was born in Harvey on July 17, 1917 and from the date of his birth was destined for a lofty position in the world of sports. His father had attained a wide reputation as a baseball player, part of his playing career being spent in professional circles. He hoped for great things from his son and almost as soon as Lou was able to walk he was equipped with glove, bat and ball.

Whenever possible Mr. Boudreau took his boy to major league baseball games and as each defensive play materialized, the rights and wrongs of the maneuver was explained by father to son. Likewise, he gave Lou a basic knowledge of batting techniques — and this was to stand him in good stead over one of the most spectacular careers in baseball history.

Strangely, it was not in the game of baseball that Lou first captured the attention of the athletic world—it was as a basketball player, first in grade school, then at Thornton Township high school where he guided the Wildcat team to an unprecedented success, and finally at the University of Illinois.

Through three straight seasons Lou captained what became known throughout Illinois as the "Flying Clouds," a group of sleight-of-hand performers who completely revolutionized the high school style of play with their "fast break" offense. They were conceded to be far ahead of their time and behind Capt. Boudreau compiled a record that few had matched before or have since. They toured Illinois each of the three years from 1933 to 1935, meeting the state's best, and rolling up victory after victory.

Their exploits and achievements are probably best illustrated by their record in state tournament competition.

Their first trip to Huff gymnasium on the University of Illinois campus ended in a state championship, the first ever won by Thornton High. For the two succeeding years they played their way through the best in Illinois, ending up in the final game. The fortunes of competition decreed, however, that only one championship was to be theirs — they finished as runnerup in 1934 and 1935, though there were few who would not concede they were still the state's best.

Lou's high school days over, he enrolled at the University of Illinois where he starred in both basketball and baseball for three years. It was at this point that he decided to accept an offer to enter the professional baseball field and he left school in his senior year to sign a contract with the Cleveland Indians. It should be mentioned that the basketball captaincy he resigned was assumed by his most capable teammate during his Thornton high days — Tom Nisbet.

As is the fate of all "rookies," Boudreau was sent to the Cleveland farm club in Cedar Rapids, Iowa after he joined the Indians in 1938. A year later found him assigned to the club in Buffalo, N. Y. In midseason the parent club called him up, ending a short term as a minor league player.

He was an immediate success and remained in Cleveland as a player and later a player-manager until 1951.

Boudreau's baseball records are legend and the game has bestowed upon him many honors.

He led the American league hitters in 1944 and led American league shortstops in fielding percentage for eight straight years. He still holds the league fielding record for any shortstop participating in more than 100 games a year — a mark of .9823.

Boudreau participated in the record for the most double plays in a season at his shortstop position, 134. He also holds the record for most years leading in double plays, five straight.

He played in seven all-star games and was the all-star team's manager in 1949, just a year after he had been named as the American League's most valuable player.

At the age of 24 he was named the Cleveland manager, the youngest the team had ever had.

As player-manager for nine years, Boudreau reached the pinnacle of his fame in 1948 when Cleveland won the American league championship after a historic playoff game against the Boston Red Sox—the only playoff in American league history. On the crest of their playoff win, Cleveland went on to take the world's championship by beating the Boston Braves four times in a six-game series.

His days at Cleveland ended, Boudreau joined the Boston Red Sox as a player in 1951 and the following year was named manager, a position he held until 1955 when he became the first manager of the Kansas City Athletics. After three years at that post he retired from active participation in the game and in 1958 joined the staff of WGN radio station (Chicago) as a sports-caster. He is still engaged in that capacity.

## WILLIAM R. BRANDT

William R. Brandt was born in Chicago on October 24, 1872 and came to Harvey in 1904.

Involved in the grain business during his youth, he carried on the same profession when he purchased the Holmes Feed Store on the south side of 154th Street between Turlington and Lexington Avenues.

Subsequently he bought property across the street and moved his business there. This property is now the site of the Brandt Theatre which was named in his honor.

Later he purchased the property and conducted his grain business on the land presently occupied by the F. W. Woolworth Company.

Mr. Brandt was elected a member of the First National Bank in Harvey board of directors in 1937, a position he held until his death on September 20, 1954 at the age of 82. He was also a member of the Thornton Township High School board of education for nine years.

## PIONEER FAMILIES

Many of the city's pioneers have died through the years but in innumerable instances their names have been carried through the years by second and third generations. North Harvey had its share of these early residents, and in many cases their descendents are still residing here. Perhaps some of these names will be recalled:

Mrs. Jennie Burgess  
Benjamin Kellogg  
G. Evers  
D. W. Longbrake  
Charles Cornell  
W. P. Cadmus  
Henry Hart  
William Hawkins

Harry Wurtman  
William Coleman  
Fred Hock  
M. Lenke  
Joseph Haines  
B. L. Wooten  
William Rodenburg  
Levi Beers

A. F. Reynolds  
John De Graff  
R. C. Schreiber  
Charles Rewald  
Anna Schroeder  
Frank Halos  
Theodore King  
George Ducett  
Arie DeRuiter  
C. J. Cowan  
James Hayes

Walter Flewelling  
William Jewell  
John H. Blair  
Orlando J. Bowen  
M. M. Green  
H. S. Bloodgood  
Fulton L. Casler  
B. W. Onyon  
The Casebeers  
August Schneider  
Isaac N. Shumard

Likewise there were many prominent families who established themselves in what is commonly known as West Harvey. They were:

J. H. McKee  
William Rickhoff  
Louis Martin  
Frank Evelyn  
George Swanson  
Charles Reid  
Mathias Zilligen  
Henry C. Austin  
J. L. Kitchen  
John Kraay  
Robert Livers  
Thomas Nicholson  
Charles Frederick  
Charles Moran  
Judge Caldwell  
David Reeser

The Pringle family  
Michael Brink  
John Carney  
M. J. Ryan  
Louis Buehlow  
George Salkeld  
Joseph Haviland  
S. P. Rich  
Joseph Para  
Robert Gifford  
George J. Messinger  
Charles Batt  
C. B. Schabbel  
Emil Dathan  
Fred W. Drogula

## CONCLUSION

This final page marks the conclusion of months of painstaking effort during which there have been many discouragements but which have contained, nevertheless, many interesting hours. The task has been tedious at times, at other times rewarding.

With the passing of years, memories are sometimes dimmed and in many instances, although every effort was made to obtain vital information, there was no source which could produce it.

There will be those who find important things not contained in this volume but time and inadequate assistance made further pursuit of such information both impossible and impractical.

We who worked so hard to produce this document feel, however, that its contents have the necessary ingredients of a community history and leave it now up to someone in the future to record what is not here and add that which transpires between today and some day in the distant future.

Many members of the Historical Society committee named to assist in its production were unable to do so for one reason or another and the responsibility fell on the shoulders of two men, Walter Haines and Henry Stein. The editor would be remiss, indeed, if the last tap of his typewriter did not include a sincere expression of gratitude for the unselfish, tireless efforts of these two men. It can be truly said that without them this volume would never have passed the talking stage.

ALEC C. KERR

Note: This history had gone to press when the city's second banking institution, the First State Bank of Harvey, opened to the public on December 15, 1962. The First National takes this means of welcoming a sister institution and its officers and board of directors extend a most cordial welcome. We regret that time precludes a more extensive resume of the First State's organizational procedures.



THE HARVEY OF 1962 — THE BIGGEST LITTLE INDUSTRIAL CITY IN ILLINOIS

# BUSINESS GUIDE OF HARVEY - 1900

## BAKERS

Beuhler, Wm., 98 E. 154th  
Breyer, Henry, 169 E. 147th  
Craver, E. E., 179 E. 154th  
Rowe, H. J., 15721 Finch  
Ladies' Exchange, 15342 Center

## BANKS

Bank of Harvey, 194 E. 154th

## BARBERS

Barbee, Thos., 15418 Columbia  
Dawson, M. H., 186 E. 154th  
DeLaMater, F., 199 E. 154th  
Dolan, Peter B., 15408 Park  
Houck, Philip, 117 E. 154th  
Irwin, Chas. H., 207 E. 154th  
Scott, M. J., Denham Bldg.,  
Page and 147th

## BICYCLES AND REPAIRS

Hickman, F. B. and C. G.,  
15328 Main  
Reeder, J. C., 15334 Columbia

## BILLIARDS AND POOL

Fox, J. B., 16344 Park  
Low, C. M., 203 E. 154th

## BLACKSMITHS

Greenwell, John, 15334 Park Ct.  
Vincent, J., 211 E. 153rd

## BREEDERS' ASSOCIATIONS

American Aberdeen-Angus — Secre-  
tary's Office, 15438 Turlington

## CIVIL ENGINEERS

Hobson, T. D., City Hall

## CLOTHING AND SHOES

Becker, H., 200 E. 154th  
DeVoe, J. H., 175 E. 154th  
(shoes only)  
Ewing & Orser, 191 E. 154th  
Eagle Store, 185-7 E. 154th  
Howland, F. G., 195 E. 154th  
Mayer, Rosenthal & Co., 154th and  
Park

Roeder Bros., 205 E. 154th St.

## CIGAR DEALERS

Cranson, Ervin, 154th and Park  
Fowler, Fred, 193 E. 154th  
Pierce, A. G., Park Ct. and 154th

## CIGAR MANUFACTURERS

Low, C. M., 203 E. 154th  
O'Shaughnessy, R., 15711 Lexington

## COAL

Beck, John, 15201 Columbia  
Harvey Coal Co., 167 E. 154th  
Kelly, D. S., Park Ct. and 154th  
Wausau Lumber Co., Commercial  
and 154th

## COMMISSION PRODUCE

Bell & Co., 15339 Center  
Southwick, T. A. 15810 Myrtle  
Piazza, Frank, 15330 Columbia

## CONFECTIONERY

Bereolos Bros. & Co., 196 E. 154th  
Frazer, John, Denham Bldg.,  
147th and Page  
Manny, O. P., 147th and Page  
Waterfield & Waterfield,  
149 E. 154th  
Wiedemann, W. L. A., 169 E 154th

## CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

Bloodgood, J. C., 15418 Myrtle  
Hobson, T. D., City Hall  
Simmons, J. R., 15546 Turlington

## CONTRACTOR-CEMENT SIDEWALKS

Bloodgood & Stout, City Hall

## CARPENTERS

Wilson, F. A., 15336 Center

## DENTISTS

Braley, J. C., 192 E. 154th  
Craver, A. S., 186 E. 154th  
Stevenson, G. A., 168 E. 154th

## DEPARTMENT STORES

The Eagle, 185-187 E. 154th

## DRAYMEN

Clark, C. W., 15214 Turlington  
Fairchild, G. A., 15703 Loomis  
Goosty, W. B., 15614 Myrtle  
Schoeler, Chas., 15910 Lexington  
Stevenson, Frank, 15517 Center  
Webster, J. E., 15312 Columbia  
Young, Frank, 14518 Halsted

## DRESSMAKERS

Beichner, Josephine, 211 E. 154th  
Culp, Mrs. Mary, 91 E. 154th  
Day, Mrs. L. E., 15225 Center  
Davis, Mrs. Ida,  
15212 Lexington  
King, Sarah, 147th and Page  
Martin, L. Pearl, 14926 Paulina  
Snediker, Addie B., 125 E. 155th  
Welch, Mrs. Anna R.,  
15337 Turlington

## DRUGGISTS

Healy, Frances, 201 E. 154th  
Oliver, J. W. & Co., 189 E. 154th

## DRY GOODS

Eagle Store, 185-7 E. 154th  
Howland, F. G., 195 E. 154th

## ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER

Harvey Water & Light Co.,  
15430 Park

## FLOUR AND FEED

Nicholson, W. M., 128 E. 154th  
Thompson, W. B., 187-9 E. 153rd

## FURNITURE

Eagle Store, 185-7 E. 154th  
Langley, E. N., 15327 Columbia  
Werner, A., 15307 Center

## GROCERS

Braley & Bosworth, 153 E. 154th  
Craver, E. E., 179 E. 154th  
Crossman, Wm., 188 E. 157th  
Frank, Will, 183 E. 154th  
Heindel, A. D., 15412 Columbia  
Holman, A. B., 15204 Center  
Husband, Mrs. T. D., 158 W. 147th

Kehew, J. H., 15602 Myrtle  
Lyster, P. H., 183 E. 153rd  
Martin, T. C., 177 E. 153rd  
Nichols, F. H., 15332 Columbia  
Truax, Mrs. Edith M., 15700 Park  
VanDreal G., 15912 Park  
Ward & Rank, 283 E. 147th  
Werner, Mrs. D., 15301 Center

## GROCERIES AND MEATS

Adsley, E., 181 E. 154th  
Brink, E., 14832 Page  
Bullock, J. W., 179 E. 154th St.  
Flewelling, E. N., 198 E. 154th  
Rack, Theo., 599 E. 147  
Schmidt, Joseph H., 74 E. 147th  
Veerhusen, H. B., 155 E. 154th  
Weeks, R. H., 15324 Columbia

## HARDWARE

Hilbish, D. H., 15336 Columbia  
Riordan, H. C., 15319 Columbia  
West, C. H., 15326 Columbia

## HEALTH FOODS

Keith, B. W., 166 E. 154th

## HOUSE MOVER

Lane Ralph, 15426 Park

## ICE

Beck, John, 15201 Columbia

## JEWELER

Carpenter, S. A., 178 E. 154th

## KEROSENE AND GASOLINE

Mills, J. S., 15514 Lexington  
Harvey Oil Co., 15304 Loomis

## LAUNDRIES

Beebe, A. E., 202 E. 154th  
Harvey Steam Laundry,  
199 E. 154th  
Park Avenue Laundry, 15334 Park  
Van's Hand Laundry, 190 E. 154th

## LAWYERS AND JUSTICES

Bloodgood, J. C., Police Magistrate,  
City Hall  
DeYoung, Frederic, R., 151 E. 155th  
Dunning, A. B., 15026 Columbia

Mouser, I. J., Justice,  
15338 Columbia  
Scott, H. M., Justice,  
Park Ct. near 154th  
Stobbs, F. L., 97 E. 152nd  
Stowe, Geo. E., 211 E. 154th

#### LIVERY

Davidson & Durst, 212 E. 153rd

#### MERCHANT TAILORS

Ewing & Orser, 191 E. 154th  
Mayer, Rosenthal & Co.,  
154th and Park

#### MEATS

Andrew, John, 15337 Center  
Cassell & Coddington,  
15340 Columbia  
Wait, A., 171 E. 154th

#### MILK DEALERS

Carney, John, 14717 Lincoln  
Dockweiler, C. 15218 Columbia  
Van Lanningham, P. B.,  
15310 Turlington

#### MILLINERS

Drake, C. G., 15308 Center  
Gilbert, Nettie, 15803 Lexington  
Hill, Mrs. H. D., 209 E. 154th  
Mathews, Emma, 190 E. 154th  
Swett, Mrs. J. A., 15318 Loomis

#### MUSIC TEACHERS

Hutton, Lizzie, 15726 Turlington

#### NEWSDEALERS

Ellis, Joseph, M., 15315 Columbia

#### NEWSPAPERS AND PRINTERS

Amanda Smith Orphan Home Helper  
147th and Desplaines  
Commercial Journal,  
15232 Columbia  
Gospel Farmer, 15340 Center  
Graybill, J. K., 14614 Jefferson  
Herald, 15340 Center  
Tribune-Citizen, 15232 Columbia

#### NOTIONS

LeFevre, R. B., 15711 Carse  
Mosher, C. J., 14908 Page

PAINTS, OILS, WALL PAPER  
Bailey & Carter, 15406 Columbia

#### PAINTERS AND PAPER HANGERS

Besemer, A. A., 15138 Vine  
Colby, Fred Sr., 15344 Park  
Cranston, Ervin, 14613 Green  
Ellis, E. D., 14764 Spaulding  
Ellis, D. W., 15419 Lexington  
Myers, M. H., 15845 Loomis  
Nichols, J. D., 15330 Turlington  
Woodward, Geo. S., 15342 Center

#### PHOTOGRAPHY

Chenoweth, Geo. D., 182 E. 154th  
Walton, J. N., 167 E. 154th

#### PHYSICIANS

Franklin, W. A., 15334 Center  
Keifer, E. G., 125 E. 155th  
Kitchen, J. L., 14808 Page  
Morse, M. R., 15412 Center  
Noble, T. A., 15310 Columbia  
Rose, Marie F., 189 E. 154th  
Stevenson, B. T., 168 E. 154th

#### PLUMBERS

Armington, C. S., 167 E. 154th  
Cassell, I., 130 E. 154th  
Chamers & Weiser, 188 E. 154th  
Hill, David, 192 E. 154th

#### RAILROADS

Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland & St.  
Louis (Big Four) Pass. Sta., Illi-  
nois Central Station, Park Ave.  
Chicago Electric Traction Co. (street  
electric) Offices, 88th and Vin-  
cennes, Chicago  
Chicago Terminal Transfer (belt  
freight line), Pass. Sta., Columbia,  
North of 152nd; freight depot, E.  
155th near Halsted  
Grand Trunk System — Pass. Sta.,  
Columbia, N. of 152nd; freight  
depot, Commercial near 153rd  
Illinois Central — Pass. Sta., Park,  
S. of 154th; freight depot, Com-  
mercial and 154th

## REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Applegate, C., 194 E. 154th  
Beck J. Oscar, 15201 Columbia  
Brown, James, M., 14836 Hoyne  
Cranker, J. W., 14620 Jefferson  
Delamater, Frank L., 154th near  
Park  
Dunavan, A. F., 15342 Center  
Gardner, B. O., 167 E. 154th  
Harvey Land Association,  
15432 Park  
Hutton, J. G., 189½ E. 154th  
Mouser, I. J., 15338 Center  
Mynard, H. H., 141 E. 154th  
Rogers, W. D., 15432 Park  
Scott & Lostetter, Park Ct. near 154th  
Stillman, J. R., 178 E. 154th  
Utlely & Daniels, 188 E. 154th

## RESTAURANTS

Duck, W. F., 15414 Park  
Goddard, L. S., 15420 Park  
Kirk, Mrs. J. B., 15426 Columbia  
King, Mrs. S. W. 15404 Columbia  
Millison Hotel, 197 E. 154th  
New York House, 15408 Columbia  
Paulsen H. 15247 Columbia  
Rood, F. A., 15412 Park  
Seasongood, Mae, 15404 Park

## SALOONS

Freeman, G. S., 195 E. 152nd  
Garney, Joseph, 254 E. 147th  
Mann, John, 15218 Park

Maxwell, Thos., L., 179 E. 152nd  
McLatchy, Wm., 189 E. 152nd  
Lussen, H. J., 191 E. 152nd

## SEWING MACHINES

Little, Geo., 15406 Columbia  
Werner, A., 15307 Center

## SHOE REPAIRING

Lindberg, Frank, J. P., 179 E. 153rd

## TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

Chicago Telephone Co. Exchange,  
189 E. 154th  
Postal Telegraph Co., 15430 Park  
Western Union Telegraph Co., Illi-  
nois Central depot, Park, South  
of 154th

## TINNERS

Cassell, I., 130 E. 154th  
Green, Wm., Park Ct., S. of 153rd

## TRAINED NURSES

Lawrence, Mrs. J. C., 46 E. 154th  
Ratcliff, Annie, 15638 Myrtle  
Rounthwaite, Dora I., 15214 Center

## WOOD AND METAL WORKERS

Harvey Novelty Works, 152nd Pl.  
Kraysher, Louis, Halsted and 152nd

## UNDERTAKERS

Barnes and Barnett, 151 E. 154th  
Kerr, W. E., 211 E. 154th

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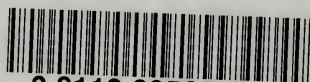








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